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VOL. XXV. NO. 145 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Overwhelmed By Avalanche

French Govt. Looks Up

Chamber Finance Committee Approves Plenary Powers Bill

PARIS, June 19.

The Chamber Finance Committee by 26 votes to 16 again approved the Government Bill investing Government with Plenary powers.

The Radical Socialist party in the Chamber and also Communists have decided to vote for the Bill.

Government is thus believed to have been assured of majority in the Chamber.—Reuter.

CHAMBER VOTES FOR BLUM GOVT.

PARIS, June 19.

The Chamber supported the Blum Government against the senate by voting the Plenary Powers Bill by 346 votes to 218. —Reuter.

"SEVERE BLOW TO GOVT."

PARIS, June 19.

The Senate adopted its own rival text of the Plenary Financial Powers Bill according to the Government less scope.

The voting is regarded as a severe blow to the Government.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

Political Prisoners Join Rebel Ranks

FRANCO ENTERS BILBAO

Basque Troops Still Offer Stubborn Resistance

BERLIN, June 19.

The town hall of Bilbao was the first public building which fell to the hands of the Insurgents, according to report received here.

The City is stated to have been invaded at many points resisted stubbornly by a large number of Basque troops who have surrounded the centre of City but are expected to surrender any moment.

News Of Fall Broadcast

News of the fall of Bilbao was broadcast from Salamanca. The public of Insurgent Spain were informed by loudspeakers hastily erected in the streets and scenes of enthusiasm resulted.

Report of the occupation states that utter confusion reigned when General Franco's troops entered the outskirts of Bilbao.

Fourteen hundred political prisoners, who have been captive for several months have joined insurgent troops.—Reuter.

IN WAKE OF BILBAO'S FALL

Search For Missing Refugee Children

LONDON, June 19.

Five hundred Basque refugee children broke away from the camp near Southampton on Saturday night when the news was broadcast that Bilbao was reported to have fallen. Children were seized in mass hysteria stampeded the surrounding woods some taking table knives.

Ambulance and police rushed to the scene and 350 children were rounded up but volunteers are conducting night-long torchlight search for the missing 150 children.—Reuter.

JOURNALIST DESCRIBES ENTRY INTO BILBAO

18,000 Basques Taken Prisoners So Far

HENDAYE, June 20.

The entry of Gen. Franco's troops into Bilbao was described by a Spanish journalist who entered with the first Company, Requetes. He declared that as they came down the streets there was hardly a soul to be seen. Few spectators peered furtively from windows, but as they reached the arsenal they found a larger crowd who gave them a great ovation, many giving the Fascist salute. The Presidential Town Hall, the Ministry for Interior handed over without bloodshed. Gradually the people gathered in the centre of the city in seething masses while 'planes looped the loop overhead. Banks and business houses were soon decorated with the Nationalist colours.

18,000 CAPTURED UP TO DATE

It is not yet known how many Basque Militia men were taken prisoners in the town itself, but it is estimated 18,000 have been captured since the beginning of the engagement. Towards the evening military lorries began to arrive with bread, food and wine for revictualling the city, and the water supply, which has been cut off four days, was re-established.

General Franco issued orders to avoid all reprisals. The material damage to the city is less than was expected, apart from six bridges blown up by anarchists.

HITLER'S CONGRATULATION

BERLIN.—Herr Hitler has telegraphed General Franco congratulating him on the capture of Bilbao.—Reuter.

BASQUE REFUGEES BROUGHT BACK TO CAMP

LONDON, June 20.

The Basque children were rounded up after an all night search.

Apparently after the Bilbao announcement was made many boys felt that they must return to Spain to assist their parents and relatives. Capt. Macnamara, Joint Secretary of the Camp, stated that after the news was received 200 children got over excited, while other preferred to cry secretly in the woods. There was no disorder and the Camp was now pursuing its normal routine. Reuter.

Congress Cabinet

Meeting At Wardha On July 5

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

It is officially announced that the meeting of the Congress Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. will be held at Wardha on July 5 and the subsequent dates.—A.P.

"Inchanga" Grounded

ZANZIBAR: June 20.

The "Inchanga" from Table Bay for India and Ceylon was grounded as she was leaving the port. A Government steamer has gone to her assistance.—Reuter.

Attempt At Refloating "Inchanga" Fails

MOMBASA, June 20.

Efforts to refloat the "Inchanga" proved unsuccessful. The "Inchanga" ran aground at the Southeastern extremity of Grave Island. It is understood that it is lying at soft bottom.

The "Incomati" the sister ship of the "Inchanga" has left for Zanzibar to assist further efforts at refloating in the noon hightide. The Government steamer is standing by.—Reuter

The Hon. Dr. Ba Maw, the Chief Minister of Burma, accompanied by his wife are expected to arrive in Rangoon by air on the afternoon of June 26.

Nanga Parbat Expedition Disaster

16 Killed: Leader Escapes

SIMLA, June 20.

A message has been received from the Political Agent Gilgit that the German Nanga Parbat expedition was overwhelmed by an avalanche. Seven climbers and nine Gurkha porters have been killed.

The leader of the expeditions, Mr. Wien, has escaped.

The Political Agent is proceeding to the spot to give all possible help.—A. P.

"NO PROPITIOUS TIME FOR ASCENT"

Lieut. D. M. B. Smart, the Fourth Prince of Wales Gurkha Rifles, at present serving with the Gilgit Scouts and acting as British liaison officer with the Expedition escaped.

Mountaineering experts here are dismayed by the news, but opine that the season was not very propitious for the ascent of the peak, which is considered to be more accessible in autumn. Two previous attempts, which similarly ended in disaster, are recalled, one was in 1895, when an Englishman mummery and two porters were killed killed in May 1934, four Germans including the leader Herr Merkl met with the same fate.—A.P.

TRANSPOLAR FLIGHT

SANFRANCISCO, June 19.

The Soviet Consulate expects the trans-Polar airmen at 1 p.m. B.S.T. if the present speed is maintained.

They were flying over Northern Alberta at 0-20 a.m. B.S.T.—Reuter.

Soviet Airmen Land At Vancouver

PORTLAND (Oregon), June 20.

The Soviet airmen landed at Vancouver barracks, Washington State, at 16/22 G.M.T. The fliers wirelessed that they were landing at Portland owing to pump trouble.—

5,500 MILES OVER WORLD'S TOP

By the completion of the epic flight of approximately 5,500 miles over the top of the world three Soviet airmen, Chakalov, Baydukov and Belyakov have demonstrated the possibilities of a new air route via the North Pole. Leaving Moscow at 14-00 on Friday they landed at Vancouver barracks at 16-22 to-day. The greater part of their journey lay over frozen Arctic wastes.

Chakalov, interviewed by Reuter after landing, said the plane behaved perfectly. Nothing went wrong. They landed owing to poor visibility and had enough petrol for a further 750 miles. They carry on for Oakland when weather clears.—Reuter.

National Funeral For M. Doumergue

PARIS, June 20.

Madame Doumergue has accepted the Government's offer of a national funeral for her husband, which is being held at Nimes on June 22. The body will be buried in the family vault at Aiguesvives village, where the ex-President was born and died.—Reuter.

Bombay Congress Adopt Constitution

Strong Disciplinary Measures Envisaged

APPEAL TO LIE WITH WORKING COMMITTEE IN CASE OF MEMBER'S EXPULSION

Question Of Attendance At Official Functions Referred Back To Executive Committee

Stringent disciplinary measures have been envisaged in the Rules adopted at the meeting of the Congress members of the Bombay Legislatures, which concluded its two day session on Sunday evening, at the Congress Chhavani, Vile Parle.

In case a member was expelled from the Party, it was provided, he might appeal to the Congress Working Committee, within one month of such expulsion. Besides adopting the Rules, the members thoroughly discussed the present political situation in the country.

By a resolution, the meeting agreed that the Presidents and Secretaries of the Bombay, Maharashtra, Karnatak and Gujerat Provincial Congress Committees should attend on invitation and participate in all the meetings of the Party.

It was stressed in the Rules that no communal groups should be formed within the Party.

On Sunday afternoon, the members and prominent Congressmen in the city were invited to dinner given by the Suburban District Congress Committee.

At the close of the meeting an official Communique was issued.

As regards the Party questions, it was decided inter alia, that all matters except those declared to be non-party questions at a meeting of the Party or of the Executive Committee, and any matters declared to be party questions by the Executive Committee or the Leader of the Party on the day of the debate or at any stage thereof, notwithstanding that they have been previously declared to be non-party questions, should be treated as Party questions.

NO COMMUNAL GROUP.

Another rule that was considered at the meeting states: "No groups or committees shall be formed within the Party on a local or communal basis or for the furtherance of special interests or political opinions. This shall not, however, prevent the formation of Committees or Groups for the intensive study of particular questions or for the carrying on of particular activities under the authority or with the permission of the Executive Committee of the Party".

AFTERNOON SESSION

When the members met again at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, they resumed the consideration of the draft rules.

There was a brief discussion on the question of wearing Khadi, and the clause was amended as follows in the place of the original clause: "Every member shall wear Khadi."

A good deal of discussion took place over the position of the members of the Party 'vis-a-vis' official functions.

One suggestion made at the meeting was that the resolution of the Congress Working Committee on this subject, should be observed by the members of the Party 'in toto'.

Ultimately, it was decided that the Rule should be redrafted in the light of the discussions. The matter will be brought before the next meeting of the Party.

Originally the rules stated that "the findings and decision of the Party in the matter of such expulsion shall be conclusive and shall not be questioned before any other Tribunal."

After a lengthy debate, the members accepted the amendment that a member could appeal to the Congress Working Committee within a period of one month after such expulsion.

WORK IN LEGISLATURES

In the general discussion that followed on the work before the Party in the Legislatures, the whole situation as it exists to-day was considered in all its aspects.

One member asked what the Party should do, if the "puppet" Ministers did not resign, or if the Governor chose to suspend only a part of the Constitution. For instance, if the Budget was thrown out, the Governor might proclaim that part of the Constitution as having been suspended, and might adopt the autocratic procedure of what is called "certifying" under Dyarchy. What then was the Party to do?

It was pointed out by way of reply that such questions should be considered by the Congress Working Committee and the Party should abide by whatever decision the Working Committee might come to on these questions.

OFFICIAL 'COMMUNIQUE'

The following 'communique' was issued at the conclusion of the meeting:—

"The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Congress Legislative Party met at 9 a.m., at the Upanagar Satyagraha Chhavani Hall. Nearly 80 members were present.

"The draft Constitution was taken up for consideration. With a few minor amendments all the clauses were adopted. In regard to the clause about the expulsion or removal from the Party, the House passed an amendment providing for an appeal to the Congress Working Committee.

In regard to the clause governing attendance at official functions and social gatherings, where officials were present, many members felt that the terms were too wide, and it was resolved to refer it back to the Executive Committee to be redrafted in the light of the discussions and the amendments received, to be brought up before another meeting of the Party.

"After the Constitution was adopted, the meeting took up the resolutions.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES

"Mr. Nagindas T. Master moved that the President and secretaries of the Bombay, the Maharashtra, the Karnatak and the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committees should be invited to attend and take part in all the meetings of the Party. The resolution was accepted.

"Mr. Shantilal moved that every male member of the Party shall wear a white Khadi cap at the meeting of the legislatures. After some discussion it was approved.

REPRESSIVE LAWS COMMITTEE

"The meeting then appointed a Committee consisting of the Leader (ex-officio), and Messrs. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Dinkerrao Desai, K. F. Nariman, K. M. Munshi, M. G. Joshi and B. S. Hire, to investigate the working of the Repressive Laws in the Presidency and to make the necessary recommendations.

"In regard to the local Redresses Committees, it was resolved that the members of the Legislatures elected from each district together with the President of the District Congress Committee, should form the local committee, and keep in touch with the Party.

"The Budget of the Party providing for an office was then moved and adopted.

WORK BEFORE LEGISLATURES.

"The Leader then invited the members to express their views on the work before the Legislatures. Discussion then commenced. A question was asked whether the question of office acceptance was open for discussion. The House decided that the issue was not open to discussion. Debate was confined to the specific work before the legislatures, in which several members took part. It was decided to conduct the proceedings of the Party meeting in Hindi as far as possible.

"At the close of the discussions, the Leader thanked the members for their co-operation and, on behalf of the members, Mr. K. F. Nariman expressed their loyalty to him.

Mr. G. H. Deshpande moved a vote of thanks to the Vile Parle Congress Committee for their reception arrangements.

"With the singing of "Vande Mataram" by Mr. L. M. Shrikanth, the meeting came to a close."

Legislators Orissa Satrap To Defy Assembly?

Won't Send Away Puppets Despite No-Confidence Motion

MOVE FOR ANTI-CONGRESS PARTY

CUTTACK, June 19.

It is learnt from reliable sources that as matters stand at present the Governor is not willing to dissolve the present Ministry if a "no-confidence" motion is tabled by the Assembly against it.

ANTI-CONGRESS MOVE.

The Ministry is understood to have been assured of support from different parties to form a United Party in opposition to the Congress.

FLOOD RELIEF MEASURES.

The Ministers have toured practically all the flood affected areas in the province, and a Cabinet meeting was held yesterday. Rs. 40,000 have been set apart for effecting relief measures in the flood areas, and considerable amounts have been earmarked for various measures, including rural education, road improvement, relief of unemployment and anti-malarial measures.

The road between Chandbali and Bhadrah will be improved for the purpose of developing Chandbali as a commercial centre by encouraging the present import and export trade between Calcutta and Orissa.—A. P.

RAID ON ARYA SAMAJ OFFICE

Sequel To Alleged Kidnapping Of Convert Boy

PATNA, June 18.

In connection with the kidnapping of a boy, said to have been converted to Christianity, from a railway train at Khusrupur, the Government Railway Police raided the office of the Arya Samaj at Khusrupur on Wednesday last and seized some papers and documents after a prolonged search.

Eight persons have been arrested so far in connection with this case. Several others are still absconding.

Whereabouts of the kidnapped boy has not yet been traced. Further enquiry is proceeding.—United Press.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted from first July, efficient Motor Driver. Mahomedan or Christian preferred. Knowledge of English essential. Apply Netherlands Trading Society, Bombay. (8569)

Wanted—Graduate Teachers, experienced and trained preferred, to join immediately the V. N. High School at Dharmaj. Also a teacher of commercial subjects. Apply with details and testimonials, and stating terms, to the Secretary, Revandas V. Patel, B.A., LL.B., Pratapganj, Baroda. (8567)

Wanted for the Vile Parle Municipality, a Building and Road Inspector, holding a Diploma in Civil Engineering and experienced in Building and Road Construction. Apply Caesar D'Mello. Esquire, President, Vile Parle Municipality. (5685)

Wanted—Graduates, Matrics Teachers for High Schools and 150 influential Agents Rs. 150 p.m. Enclose stamps for replies. D. B. Patel, Akasheth Kuwa's Pole, Raipur, Ahmedabad (8568)

Incorporated Accountant has vacancies for Incorporated Accountants (London), Articled Clerks. Premium moderate. Only second-class graduates and second class inters. with inter-mathematics need apply Box 8539. "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Urgent! Opening first July Classes in Radio Technology for Junior and Senior servicemen. Six months' course. Moderate fees. Brilliant prospectus. For further information of our complete course and for special evening classes, write to the Secretary, The Abdulla Fazalbhoy Technical Institute, 160, Tardeo, Bombay (5677)

Matric students coached up in General English, History and Geography by one having experience in teaching line for 25 years. Apply M. F. Mulla, Forjet House, Forjet Street. (8558)

148. SCHOOLS (VOCATIONAL)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (8552)

152. CLASSES

Desai's Coaching Classes (Princess Tuition Classes) for Matric boys and girls will re-open on 1st July, 1937, in the premises of Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road. Sound coaching by experienced teachers. Moderate fees. Excellent results. For particulars enquire on the school premises between 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m. (8554)

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Lunch and Dine at Cafe Health, an ideal place for Vegetarians and Non-vegetarians, Ash Lane, Fort. Special accommodation for Ladies. (8570)

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Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. MANILAL NANCHAND, of Bombay, has agreed to sell to my client, free from all incumbrances, the piece of land, admeasuring 1,200 square yards or thereabouts, together with the structures standing thereon, and bearing Final Plot Number 746 of Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Bandra, allotted to him under the said scheme, in lieu of his original Plot Number 807 of the same scheme bearing Survey Number 384, Pot Number 1 of Saza Danda, Pakhadi Khar.

All persons claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or the structures thereon, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, partnership, possession, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Godavari Building" at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated the 19th day of June, 1937.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL.
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.

6667.

Public Notices.

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD. (& REDUCED)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Rs. 3 per share (Rupees Three only) free of Income Tax for the year ended 31st December, 1936, has been declared and will be paid to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 9th day of June, 1937, on and after MONDAY, the 28th June, 1937, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 59, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, from 12 noon to 4 p.m. and on Saturdays up to 1 p.m.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to shareholders at their registered address in due course.

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By Order of the Board,
For the Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd. (& Reduced).
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
A. PETHER,
Manager,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th June, 1937. 3686

Legal Notices.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI JAYABAI AMRITLAL TRIVEDI has contracted to sell to our client her property, situate at Vile Parle, District Bombay Suburban, herein below described. All persons having any claim or interest against to upon or in respect of the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

ALL that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 1365 square yards or thereabouts situate at Vile Parle, bearing Final Plot No. 15 of the Town Planning Scheme No. 6 of Vile Parle District Bombay Suburban Registration Sub-district Bandra being a portion of Survey No. 237 and 239 Together with all the buildings and structures thereon and bounded as follows,—on or towards the East by Plot No. 16, on or towards the West by Plot No. 14, on or towards the North by the boundary of Scheme No. 6 and on or towards the South by Dadabhai Road.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1937.

SHASTRI & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
5688.

THIS PLAY SHALL NOT BE STAGED AGAIN DURING THIS SEASON

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GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE—BOMBAY

on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June for 'VATA SAVITRI' at 8-30 p.m.

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AUCTION SALE OF THE LIGHT HOUSE CANDLE FACTORY IN WORKING ORDER WITH MACHINES AND OTHER STOCK.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th June, 1937, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Homjee Hall, Mazagaon, by order of the Owner, the Light House Candle Factory as a going concern, with all its machinery Stock, etc. including:—

3 Candle Moulding Machines, 10-32-30 size, Pencil Candle, in each moulds 232, German make.

1 Machine size 16-14-12 6/30 long Moulds 144.

1 Machine size 10-8/6/30 Moulds 100.

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3 Machines size 10-12/6/30 and 10-12/8/30 24 moulds for carriages.

500, Night Light Block with steel plates spare parts, utensils, tanks, pipes, fitting, lable, packing paper cases, etc. with Registered Trademarks "Light House," "Unity" and "Union Jack."

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

P. S. The Factory has been in existence for about 12 years and possesses Certificates of merits from Public Bodies. It has a capacity of manufacturing 1,000 Cases per month.

The Factory is on view.

Private offers are also invited.

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All that piece of Fazandari land of Pension and Tax tenure situate at Mahim Custom House Road, Lohar Chawl Gully together with the house admeasuring 132.83 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under Collector's New No. 4132 New Survey No. 1/15 and Cadastral City Survey No. 1149 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 5081, Street No. 409.

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Ranchhoddas & Hakim Attorneys for the Surviving Transferee of Mortgage at their office at Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVAL STORES AT H. M. I. N. DOCKYARD.

By order of the Director of Contracts, Army Head Quarters, Simla, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will offer for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June, 1937, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at H. M. I. N. Dockyard, Fort, the Surplus and Unserviceable Stores including:—

Ships Anchors, Cable Chains, etc.

Terms:—Full payment of each lot of Rs. 100 and under in cash and 20 per cent. against each lot over Rs. 100 will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 7 days and delivery taken within 21 days from the date of sale, during working hours.

Full conditions governing the Auction will be announced prior to the commencement of sale.

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On Demand I promise to pay the sum of Rs. 750/- to those who successfully comment on my life:—

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ORISSA STATES
Need For Reform

(From A Special Correspondent).

In this article, an examination will be made, necessarily in broad outline, of the general form of administration, out of date and inefficient, that is prevalent in a large number of the Garjat States. The police in such State are generally untrained. And, not seldom, they use their authority to oppress people and not to protect them. Even in cases where a handful of trained police officers are employed, they are not properly supervised, and in all cases, they are subject to the constant interference of the rulers in their discharge of duties. General administration, including judicial administration, prevailing in the States also is hardly satisfactory. Then again, this administrative position is still more complicated by the practice of appointing relatives of the ruler to the highest positions of the States.

ILLEGAL EXACTIONS

Legal and illegal exactions made in the States demand special mention. "Rasad," which means provisions, including sometimes whisky and soda, has to be supplied gratis by the people of any locality when State officials or the Raja are on tour in it, the limit of the exaction depending on the officials or the Raja in question. "Magan" is another, and it is help given to the Raja, at his request, in kind or coin on important occasions. In former times, such occasions were few and far between being connected with a death or a marriage in the Raj family. But, nowadays, the ingenuity of some of the Rajas has multiplied them enormously even so as to include in one instance the sending of a member of the Raj family abroad for education. Still another illegal exaction is "Bheti"—a present of money while paying homage to the Raja on "Suniya" (Oria New Year's day). While in days gone by, a small sum hereditarily fixed was required of a few gentlemen of the State, who, by this token, made it known to the Raj that they were living under his protection in the outlying parts of his territory, some of the Rajas in these modern times compel all Sarbarakars and rich men to pay a heavy sum dictated through the officials. The Sarbarakar at the time of revenue collection, recoups this levy 'pro rata' from the ryots in his village. As for legal exactions, the rate of revenue assessment in several States has quadrupled during the last sixty years without any additional irrigation facilities having been provided. The capacity of the ryots to pay is not considered. Similarly, in the excise and the forest departments the levies bear no reasonable proportion whatever to the means of the subjects.

The main difficulty in all the Garjats is arbitrary personal rule. Once in a while, the reforming spirit breaks in on them, and they busy themselves with cleaning up of affairs. But the mood lasts only for a short while, and then things relapse into their old condition. In these circumstances, the plight of the people need not be described at length. No business prospers. And even their one business, agriculture, is dependent on the whims of the Rajas, which are as uncertain as the rains. Nothing, therefore, is more urgently needed in the Garjats than two things. First, the Rajas have to be prevented from interfering with daily administrative routine, and a separate provision should be made out of State funds for the up-keep of the Raj families in proper style. Secondly, regular administrative machinery has to be set up, and run by properly qualified persons whose tenure is secure and whose emoluments keep them above temptation. This, however, is a consummation that can be brought about at a very early date, only if the Crown Department puts its shoulder to the yoke, paying more regard to its moral obligation to the people of the States than to its legal obligations to the rulers thereof.

Statements in this article are necessarily of a general nature. But they are all based on specific instances which come to the mind by the dozen. The real scope of improvement lies only in the awakening consciousness of the States peoples. They have to realize what their rights are, and learn to stand up for them, even at considerable sacrifice. The age of prayers and petitions even in the States is definitely gone, never to return. Genuine democracy is raising its head in what is known as British India. Can princely India keep back? British Orissa has become for the first time in modern history, a homogeneous province, and is bound to prosper in increasing measure hereafter. Let princely Orissa not lag behind, but fall into line and contribute its precious quota to the development of a still Greater Orissa.

WET SUNDAY FOR CITY

Almost Incessant Downpour Turns Low-Lying Areas Into Lakes!

A regular downpour for more than 12 hours converted the low-lying localities in the city into veritable lakes.

At about 10 a.m. on Sunday, the locality near the Grant Road and Charni Road Junction was so water-logged that trams were held up for more than half an hour. Passengers had to get down from trams and walk across in knee-deep water.

At Parel, the road under repairs, turned itself into a pool of slush and muddy water.

Train service was also disorganised for several minutes. The Grant Road Railway Yard was a vast expanse of water and the low-lying area between Sandhurst Road and Masjid on the G.I.P. Railway line, was also flooded.

TOTAL RAINFALL RECORDED.

After 8 a.m. till 2 o'clock on Sunday nearly one inch of rain was recorded.

The total rainfall recorded at Colaba Observatory till 8 a.m. on Sunday morning is 10.83 inches.

The following is the amount of rainfall figures recorded at the Colaba Observatory from various localities in the city for the last 24 hours, ending 8 a.m. on Sunday morning:

	Inches.
Colaba	3
St George Hospital	5.15
J. J. Hospital	6.51

The following temperature was recorded for the same period:

	Degrees
Maximum Temperature:	83
Minimum Temperature:	74

Humidity in the air is 93 per cent.

The above figures were considered to be nearly normal.

Heavy pounding of the sea and banks of clouds overhead indicate that the same weather conditions may continue throughout the night.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Widespread Rain Likely In Malabar, Konkan And Deccan

POONA: June 20.

The monsoon continues to be strong in Konkan. Observations are awaiting from North-west India and Burma.

The weather is markedly unsettled in the north of the Bay of Bengal where the first monsoon depression is apparently forming.

Rainfall has been widespread in Malabar, Konkan, Deccan, central parts of the country and local in the rest of the peninsula. Thundershowers have occurred at a few stations in Gujarat, the United Provinces, Kashmir, and a few dust or thunderstorms have been reported from Baluchistan, Sind and Rajputana. Temperatures were markedly above the normal over the North-west Frontier, East and North Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are:—Mahabaleshwar and Khandala, 4; Pachmarhi, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Marmagao and Karwar, 3; Nagpur Hoshangabad, Akola, Myitkyina, 2; Aurangabad, 1½; Bhamo, Sandheads, Dehra Dun, Jubbulpore, Kanker, Sutna, Mercara and Malegaon, 1.

FORECAST: Widespread rain is likely in Malabar, Konkan, North Deccan, central parts of the country and also in Burma, south and east of Bengal and Orissa. Thunderstorms are likely to occur locally in the rest of the peninsula, Gujarat, the United Provinces and at a few stations in the rest of North-east India. A few dust or thunderstorms in North-west Frontier, Sind, Rajputana, and Western Himalayas are also likely. —A. P.

BIHAR CONGRESS LEADER'S TOUR

Professor Bari Brings Congress Message To Kishanganj

KISHANGUNJ: (By Mail)

The Congress leader, Professor Abdul Bari, reached Purnea on the 8th instant and was received at Manihari by the Congress workers headed by Dr. Kishorilal Kundu, M.L.A., and Sjt. Phani Gopal Sen, Assistant Secretary, District Congress Committee. After delivering a series of lectures at several well-attended meetings at Narainpur, Ahmedabad, Barsoi, Azamnagar, Rajendra Ashram at Katihar. Professor Bari accompanied by Sjt. Sen reached Kishanganj on the 11th instant at 9 a.m. Professor Bari was given a great ovation at the railway station under the leadership of Babu Ramkumar Agarwala. Sjt. Anath Kanta Bose garlanded the Professor after which, amidst deafening shouts of "Bari Sahibki jai", he motored to the local Congress office.

Professor Bari addressed a meeting at Panjipara Hat, six miles at Kishanganj. Thence he went to Amaljhari, at a distance of 25 miles from Kishanganj, and addressed a vast gathering. In reaching Amaljhari the Professor had to cover 2 miles on foot, the road being unfit for motor traffic.

The Professor returned to Kishanganj at dusk and delivered the Congress message. Moulvi Abdul Ghani, Chairman of the Kishanganj Municipality, was in the chair. Sjt. Ananth Kanta Bose moved two resolutions which were seconded by Sjt. Anil Chandra Mitra, (1) inviting the attention of the Congress members of the constituency to the countless oppressions committed on the poor ryots by the Zemindars or their men and (2) condemning the interim ministry. The latter resolution was opposed by Moulvi Suleman, Pleader, which was seconded by Moulvi Nazrul Islam, Pleader. The Chairman took votes on the 2nd resolution. Both the resolutions were passed, the first unanimously and the second by overwhelming majority.—"Searchlight".

THE EMPIRE

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Abyssinia And Geneva

The Emperor's Letter

The text of the letter from the Emperor of Abyssinia to the Secretary General of the League of Nations announcing the decision not to be represented League Assembly meeting reads as follows:—

The Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Haile Selassie I, Elect of the Lord, Emperor of Ethiopia,

To His Excellency Monsieur Joseph Avenol, Secretary General of the League of Nations: Peace be with you.

Having come to the conclusion, which is shared by my Ministers, that no useful result would be achieved by my presence or that of my representatives at the present extraordinary session of the Assembly, I have decided not to be represented at it. I request you to be so good as to inform the President of the Assembly of this decision

I desire, however, to express in the name of the Ethiopia, a member of the League of Nations, to Egypt at the moment when this ancient nation is about to be admitted to the League of Nations, our most cordial sympathy and our most fervent wishes for her prosperity and happiness. For many centuries past Ethiopia has had closer association with Egypt than with any other nation. Ethiopia, therefore, rejoices to see her complete international independence established on this memorable day. On this historic occasion all the States members of the League of Nations solemnly pledge themselves to "respect and preserve as against all external aggression her territorial integrity and her political independence."

In spite of the terrible misfortune by which she is overwhelmed, Ethiopia, a member of the League of Nations, still hopes to see the day when the League of Nations will obtain for her, in conformity with the Covenant, the liberation of her territory from foreign occupation.

Conscious of my responsibilities towards my people and towards the League of Nations, I am ever ready to collaborate, as I have already done, with the League of Nations in every effort directed towards the re-establishment of peace and of international justice.

The errors and mistakes which marked the trial of collective sanctions, which were very incomplete and raised too soon, have meant not only the total abandonment of the Ethiopian people to the arbitrary will of the aggressor, but they have also led to the disorganisation of Europe, have brought about a renewal of aggression against Spain and the sanguinary struggles with which that country is now convulsed, and are menacing the small and anxious nations with the terrible threat of further violence.

In the troubled period which the States are passing through I address to Almighty God the ardent prayers that He may inspire all nations to adopt the measures and decisions which will ensure justice and peace to all the peoples of the earth, strong and weak.

Haile Selassie I. Emperor of Ethiopia.

Herouy, W. S., Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia.

Done at Bath, May 23, 1937.

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1924.	1,02,257	5,15,000	12½%
1932.	1,36,414	7,48,000	12½%
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OUR READERS' VIEWS

B. B. & C. I. Railway

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Unlike most of the officials. Mr. Aldous, the Acting General Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, has deemed it his duty to answer the various criticisms that have appeared in the Press. We welcome this move of his, and place before him the following points for his kind consideration:—

Mr. Aldous defends the overcrowding on the local trains, and cites the cases of Europe and America, where over-crowding in suburban trains is greater than in Bombay. This writer has no personal experience on the point; but he can point out two salient facts, that in Europe and America, beggars and hawkers are not allowed to cause a regular nuisance in the train; and that men and women-folk there may not be minding such mixed overcrowding as in Bombay. If Mr. Aldous were to arrange for an extra carriage to be attached to all local trains running during morning and evening, business and school hours, this hardship of overcrowding will be certainly mitigated.

Mr. Aldous contends, that the fares on the local train are lowest in the world. That may be so, so far as the Season Tickets are concerned. But as regards the single fares, they should be cheapened to encourage a weekly outing in the suburbs. It cannot be unknown to Mr. Aldous that the people of India are the poorest in the world; their income is the lowest in the world; whereas the cost of their administration is highest in the world.

Mr. Aldous is on firm ground, when he contends that the fares for the week-end service of the 'Flying Ranee' are certainly attractive; and they do encourage people to visit their homes oftener. The 'Flying Ranee' has indeed satisfied a long-felt want of a fast, convenient and cheap service between Bombay and Surat: and for this facility, the travelling public are indeed indebted to Mr. Aldous, the enterprising Ag. G. T. M. of B. B. But there is much to be done still.

(1) In the first place, the timings of the up and down Ahmedabad Passenger trains should be so adjusted as to meet the 'Flying Ranee' at Surat in the morning and at night, so as to ensure a through service between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

(2) As regards the four days Return Tickets, visitors from Surat side get four full days in Bombay; whilst those from Bombay towards Surat get only three days! Why this partiality for Surat? Was it because the First Kothi of the East India Company founded in Surat? This anomaly should be removed.

(3) Travellers by the 'Flying Ranee', holding return tickets, should be allowed to break journey. This will be a great facility to traders, professionals and educationists.

(4) The halt at Gholvad atleast for the week-end, should certainly continue.

(5) And if the attention paid by the Guard and Conductors of the 'Flying Ranee' be emulated by B. B.'s staff, Mr. Aldous will certainly deserve the best thanks of the travelling public.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Price Of Paper

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Indian newspapers have been rightly carrying on an agitation for the abolition of the 'ad valorem' duty on news-prints or rough paper, since its price has almost doubled itself. The manufacture of this variety of paper being confined only to a few countries, there is no justification for levying a protective or 'ad valorem' duty on this paper and it is hoped that the Government will see its way to abolish this meaningless duty which does no good either to paper manufacturers or customers of this country.

However, it is strange that the Press should not be mentioning a word about the rise in the price of all other papers. Besides the news-print in rolls, the price of the rough, flat, coloured, glazed, cream, azure-laid and other varieties has very considerably increased and some varieties are not available in the market even at this enhanced rate. Customers are loath to pay extra price for printing even when appraised of this enormous increase in the cost of paper. They suspect that it is the printer that tries to benefit by this enhanced prices, while on the other hand it is quite the reverse and the risk of the printer who advances money for paper is considerably increased.

It was reported sometimes back,—I do not vouche for the authenticity of this information,—that Indian manufacturers were deliberately keeping down production, in order to create a demand and benefit by this means. I trust this information is not well founded. Otherwise, it would pain and react on the users of Swadeshi, who have been promoting indigenous manufacture at considerable cost and sacrifices to themselves.

It behoves on the newspaper—the watch dogs of the public,—to bring to the notice of the authorities the great hardship that is being caused to the printers and other consumers of papers, by the increased prices and expose the vagaries of manufacturers, if there be any.—Yours etc.,

V. G. W.

"Indian Seamen"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Commerce and Labour Minister of Bengal, in opening the recent All-India Seamen's Conference, advised the seamen how to act and blamed the employers for their negligence, but said nothing about the Government, as if the Government was quite innocent of the state of affairs of the Indian seamen. If Mr. Suhrawardy had known that all the malpractices and corruption that are in practice, to the detriment of the seamen were continued by the tacit connivance of the Government, the tone of his speeches would have been different. The Government of India which refused to ratify the resolution passed at the International Maritime Conference of Genoa of 1920, in Italy, to abolish the system of recruiting the seamen through brokers and middlemen, was obliged to appoint a committee of M.L.A.'s, under the chairmanship of Mr. Clow, to investigate the working of the system in question. The malpractices and corruption that were revealed by the evidence were quite enough for the Committee to recommend the abolition of the system.

In spite of all this, the Government is adamant and persists on with the condemned system, it appears, under the plea of time, to go through the matter.

Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hassan, M. L. A., of Bombay, who presided at the Conference, referred only to the two International Maritime Conferences of Geneva, where Indian seamen were represented, and said nothing about the first International Maritime Conference of Genoa, in Italy where also the Indian seamen were represented. Among the resolution passed in the Conference, one was about forming an Employment Bureau, the issue is still pending before the Government of India.—Yours etc.,

A. MAZARELLO.

Bombay-Calcutta Universities' Dispute

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There is absolutely no justification for the Bombay University in refusing Calcutta B. Com.'s to its LL.B. classes. When B.A.'s of the Calcutta University are admitted to the Law College, it fails one's understanding why they should ingle out a B. Com. The Calcutta University makes no such distinction in admitting to their Law College and considers all B.A., B.Com., and B.Sc.'s equal: this has been recognised by the Government of India, as per their regulations to the Public Service Commission examinations.

If the subjects of the B. Com. degree of these two universities are compared, Calcutta University closely follows London B. Com. having one modern Commercial Language, such as French, Spanish, Italian or German etc., eight other subjects and one group. In other respects Calcutta B. Com. and Bombay B. Com. courses are similar.

I would once more appeal to the authorities of the Bombay University through your esteemed paper to reconsider their attitude.—Yours etc.,

CAL. B. COM.

MYSTERIOUS OUTBREAKS OF FIRE IN JAIPUR

1100 Houses Gutted: Hundreds Rendered Homeless

(From A Correspondent)

JAIPUR: June 19.

House after houses are being gutted by blazes every day in the city, two or three times a day resulting in a tremendous loss of wealth and property of the poor people. For the last two weeks fires are breaking out about daily in the city.

Complete destruction of about 1,100 houses is reported during this period in the whole of the city. The unfortunate public have not yet been able to trace the real cause of this unusual happening. In spite of the strenuous efforts of the Jaipur Municipal Board and the police force to fight the flames, property worth several thousands of rupees has been destroyed. Hundreds have been rendered homeless and at the same time majority have totally given up living in 'kaccha' houses for ever.

As a relief measure a mass meeting was called at the Ramnivas Gardens under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Thakur Narandra Singhji of Jobner, the acting Prime Minister of Jaipur to devise out the means and ways for the relief of the distressed public. An appeal was made to the gathering for help and more than Rs. 1,000 were promised on the spot

A regular fire relief committee has been formed to help the distressed public by contributions and voluntary subscriptions.

HYDERABAD (Dn.) WATER SUPPLY

Govt. Stress Need Of Avoiding Wastage

HYDERABAD, (Dn.): June 20.

"The water supply of the City is in such a condition that the strictest economy has to be practised in its use" states an official 'communique', which, however, categorically denies the reports of scarcity, which are current.

It adds that the main cause of complaints of insufficient supply is the pressing demand for few connections from house-owners. "As regards the question of fixing metres, connection started will be given on the clear understanding that a metre will be fixed on all sizes and borings. This measure has to be resorted to with a view to avoiding wastage of water and conserving it as much as possible."—A. P.

FOR CONGRESS CONTACT WITH MUSLIM MASSES

Committee Appointed At Nagpur; Leaders To Be Invited

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NAGPUR: (By Mail).

A meeting of the Congress Muslim Contact Committee was held with Mr. P. K. Salwe in the chair. A provisional committee was formed with the following members: Mr. P. K. Salwe, Maulana Mohammad Umar Ansari, Mohamed Rustam Shah Azger, (Municipal members, Kamptee) and Maulana Hakim Izrar Ahmed, Editor, "Umied".

Maulana Mohammad Umar Ansari and Mohamed Rustam Sahib were appointed secretaries, the former to be in charge of Kamptee and the latter to be in charge at Nagpur.

It was decided by the Committee that All-India Muslim leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Hussain Ahmad and Maulana Ahmed Saed, secretary of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, should be requested to visit Nagpur and other places in the province.

TERMINATE HUNGER STRIKE

U. P. Congress Council Appeal To Baxi

ALLAHABAD: June 20.

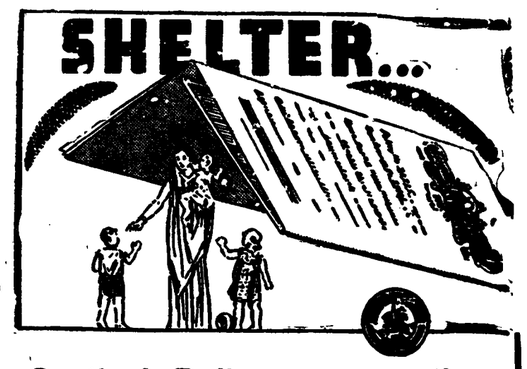
As some members of the Executive Council of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee did not arrive at 12 a.m. the Council commenced its sitting at 1 p.m.

The Council adopted a resolution expressing concern at Mr. Baxi's hunger-strike, which has now lasted twenty-one days. While wholeheartedly supporting Mr. Baxi's demand regarding the release of political prisoners and detenus, which demand was also included in the Congress Election Manifesto and while expressing its firm resolve to work for their release, the Council requested Mr. Baxi to terminate his hunger strike.

CONGRESS FINANCES

Among other subjects considered were the question of finding funds for starting an Urdu weekly. It is understood the Council devoted considerable time to the question of Congress finances.

The Council is continuing its sitting, and is expected to conclude its deliberations this evening about 8 p.m.—A. P.



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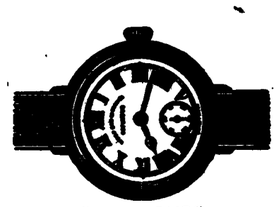

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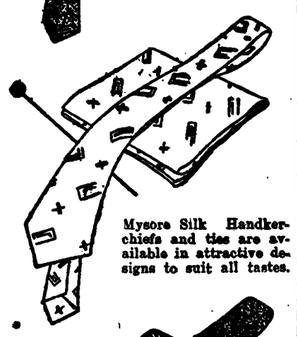

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AHMEDABAD STEALS A MARCH

Has 67 Co-operative Housing Societies To Bombay's 6

HOW CO-OPERATION CAN HELP CITY DWELLERS

Presiding over the fourth session of the Girgaum District Co-operative Conference, held at the Servants of India Society Hall on Saturday, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta said:—

The internal problems that confront co-operators in an urban, educationally advanced locality like Girgaum are much simpler, in my mind, than the complicated questions that baffle co-operators elsewhere. It is for this reason that I feel that the main duty of co-operators in an area like Girgaum should be to take in hand problems of development. Out of the 180 societies that we had in Bombay City at the beginning of the current co-operative year, Girgaum possessed only forty, so that in point of numbers the district is much behind other parts of Bombay. And out of these forty odd societies, there is only one consumers' society and only one housing society. All the rest are credit societies. Apparently, in Girgaum, as in most other parts of India, co-operation is still held as synonymous with an enlightened form of money-lending—though I admit that a few among the credit societies in Girgaum are among the most go-ahead and enterprising urban banks in the Bombay Presidency. Credit is undoubtedly the simplest form of co-operation, but it is only the first stage in the evolution of the movement, and we should realize that a system of co-operative credit, howsoever efficient and well directed, can in no circumstances lead us to the ideal that co-operators place before themselves, a social order where production is for use and not for profit and where the function of distribution is regulated in the interest of the consumers.

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATION

In an area like Girgaum there are few producers but all are consumers, and yet we have in our midst only one co-operative store, the credit for organising and running which goes to women and not men. This is in a sense in the fitness of things, because it is right that women should have the control of the function of domestic consumption; but that is no justification for our failure to organize consumers' co-operation on right lines in a locality such as Girgaum which, like its counterpart in Madras, the Triplicane area, can easily provide the well-equipped personnel required for the running of successful stores societies. Triplicane has a store which not only is the pride of Madras but has inspired South Indians wherever they settle down to organize consumers' societies on similar lines. Consumers' co-operation postulates loyalty, hard work and a spirit of perseverance, and it is sad to reflect that these qualities have not been forthcoming in Bombay except among the group of Gujarati women, who run the Gujarati Stree Sahakari Mandal, and the South Indians resident in the north of the City. It cannot be that the need for consumers' co-operation is not there, because too frequently we hear of complaints of adulteration, short weights and other malpractices indulged in by tradesmen.

ORGANISATION OF FOOD SUPPLY

The problem of nutrition has lately been attracting considerable attention in other countries as also in our own, for it is the desire everywhere that whatever is spent on food should secure the maximum possible nourishment. This is possible only when consumers take in hand the organisation of their own food supplies either through the State, as in Russia, or through co-operative stores, as in England.

CO-OPERATIVE MILK SUPPLY

Both Calcutta and Madras have their co-operative milk supply organisations, while in Bombay we are content to leave the milk trade at the mercy of the organised or unorganised capitalist subject, of course, to the regulation exercised by the Municipality. That such regulation alone is not enough is recognized by the Municipality itself, and it is because of the Municipality's appreciation of this fact that the ex-Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, interested himself in a proposal put forward by the Institute for the formation of producers' co-operative societies at one end, and consumers' societies at the other, for improving the present arrangements for the supply of milk in the city. A central society has recently been registered to which will be linked producers' societies and consumers' clubs. The residents of Girgaum should be the first to welcome this move, and hence I take this opportunity of requesting co-operators in Girgaum to support the venture and to extend their patronage to the milk to be supplied by the new organization. Only when such support is forthcoming will the institution be able to extend its operations so as gradually to take in hand the bulk of the City's milk supply.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING.

In the sphere of co-operative housing, the lead was given by a section of the residents of Girgaum who deserve credit for the starting of the first co-operation housing society in the Bombay Presidency. That was over two decades ago, but it is extremely unsatisfactory to record that during the last two decades not one new society of this type has been organized in Girgaum. We see building activity all around us in other parts of Bombay and even in Girgaum, but it is strange that none of these developments takes place under the aegis of the co-operative movement. While co-partnership housing and building societies control these new developments in other countries, we in Bombay allow the capitalist contractor and landlord to earn large profits at the expense of both the middle class residents and the still poorer sections of our population. Ahmedabad has stolen a march over us in this respect, and though it entered the field much later it has to-day 67 housing societies compared to only six in the City of Bombay. What is more praiseworthy is that among these 67 societies there are some societies for factory workers, whereas in Bombay we have no housing society for the working classes. If grand new houses cannot be built on co-operative lines for people with scanty incomes, efforts can certainly be made to provide housing through the co-operative leasing of tenements, along lines indicated years ago by Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki—the pioneer in this field of co-operation—in a paper read before the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference. Sometime ago, the Harijan Sevak Sangh of Bombay entered into arrangements with the Bombay Municipality to take on lease chawls for Mahars and other Harijans and the experience that was then gained indicated that the experiment would succeed only if the administrative and financial responsibility was borne by a body corporate, responsible to and representative of the tenants. This is a line of work in which the Girgaum Institute may well interest itself.

PRODUCERS' SOCIETIES.

Apart from these artisans pursuing traditional vocations, there are emerging in our social structure new types of producers whom it should be the duty of co-operators to befriend. I refer particularly to women belonging to the middle classes who in order to supplement their scanty family earnings take to sewing, embroidery or other crafts during the hours of leisure that they are able to snatch from their household duties. It was for the benefit of such part-time handicraft workers that a co-operative scheme was drawn up in Girgaum. With the assistance of bodies like the Bhagini Samaj, the Mahila Samaj, the Seva Sadan Society or the Gujrati Hindu Stree Mandal, the Co-operative Institute may well undertake the work of supplying raw materials to the women workers and arranging for the marketing of the finished products through co-operative stores or depots separately organized for the purpose.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND SALARY ATTACHMENT.

Last of all, I turn to the problems before the main groups of societies in this area, namely co-operative credit societies or banks. There has been much furore in co-operative circles in Bombay in the matter of the recent amendment of the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, which deal with the attachment of salaries. The exemption that was enjoyed by co-operative societies has been taken away by the legislation that has recently been enacted. The scope of this exemption was limited to the attachment of the salaries of public officers, including the employees of railways and of local authorities such as municipalities. The limit of such salaries that could be deemed attachable in the execution of decrees was originally lower in relation to co-operative societies. When the dues of co-operative societies are in arrears, they are recoverable by the process of arbitration and the arbitrators' awards can be executed in the same manner as arrears of land revenue. For this reason, I am not quite clear whether the withdrawal of the exemption need give any cause for alarm, even among co-operative societies which deal solely or largely with public servants as defined in the Civil Procedure Code. Despite this, co-operators must resent the fact that the Central Legislature and Government are inclined to place co-operative credit societies on a par with capitalist creditors, when actually the credit societies, are agencies in the control and earnings of which the interests of creditors and debtors are sought to be harmonized and, if possible, identified. At the same time, we should desist from always demanding to be placed in a privileged position. The recent agitation against the new Rules promulgated under the Payment of Wages Act should make us pause and think. It will be unwise for us to take up attitudes which may widen still further the gulf that already separates us from the other forces that are seeking to ensure economic strength for the peasant and worker all over the world.

WHAT CO-OPERATION STANDS FOR

In the bulk, we have failed, to realise that co-operation represents something higher than enlightened money-lending or honest shop-keeping, that it stands for a new order of society in which the slogan "all for each and each for all" has not merely to be preached but practised in our daily contacts with our comrades. That the establishment of the new order of society must call for some service and some sacrifice has also to be instilled in the minds of members of societies. That is the kind of co-operative education which the local Co-operative Institute should take in hand by organising co-operative rallies, arranging periodical debates, forming study circles, holding refreshers' classes, issuing cheap readable literature and taking similar other measures. A large sum of money was placed by the Government of India at the disposal of the Co-operative Department in this Presidency for organizing the work of co-operative education. The expenditure of this grant was decided upon by Government without any reference to the Co-operative Institute and till to-day co-operators who were to be the beneficiaries have derived no benefit by the expenditure that has been incurred.

Not only has the Institute been excluded from any participation in the drawing up and working out of the official programme of co-operative education, but I am not sure if the official policy of setting up officially controlled district boards of supervising unions will not tend to deprive the district institutes of the resources in men and money on which they relied for the conduct of their educational and other activities. Co-operators in Girgaum are not directly interested in this new development, but I refer to it here as I wish to urge you to prevent the mistake being made of setting up, under official auspices, of parallel bodies like federations or unions to supervise the working of urban societies and banks. To provide more effective control over affairs, it will be useful to have boards of supervision, as in Germany, attached to all societies, the duty of which will be to keep a watch over the administration by the committees and to hear appeals against the orders of the committees. Besides, when there is a body like the Institute in existence, which can through a special committee organise arrangements for guidance and supervision of urban banks and societies, I for one do not see the need, at this stage, for organising a supervising union for urban banks in Bombay. I would, however, welcome the starting of a union if it is to take over the work of primary audit as well, in recognition of which the affiliated banks may be exempted either wholly or partially from payment of the heavy audit fees now charged by the Government. These fees are onerous in view both of the low margin of income that is available to urban banks and of the fact that frequently the official audit is not carried out annually in accordance with the requirements of the statute but takes place occasionally at longer intervals. Co-operative banks cannot afford to contribute towards supervising unions after meeting heavy charges for their audit. If, nevertheless, unions are brought into existence, I am afraid their establishment will spell the death-knell of the Institute even in urban areas. But whether in urban areas, or in rural areas, I have always pleaded for the continued existence of the Institute, because I believe that in our present circumstances it can more effectively represent co-operative opinion and direct co-operative education than the supervising agencies of the new type with their official chairmen and their officially controlled supervisors.

CO-OPERATION AND NATIONAL LEADERS

On co-operative platforms, it has been the practice to bewail the lack of interest in the co-operative movement evinced by the leaders of the nation. In the absence of their support, it is another grievance, the movement has suffered from a lack of drive and vitality. Devotedly attached as I am to the co-operative movement, I still have not the heart to complain of the so-called apathy of our public leaders. Every movement gets the leaders, as also the following, that it deserves. Outsiders like Sir Horace Plunkett have expressed a doubt whether co-operation in India is really a popular movement or merely a Governmental policy. Notwithstanding such doubts, in recent years there has been no hostility to the co-operative movement displayed by any of the advanced political parties in our country. Several front rank leaders of public opinion have, in fact, blessed it. If they have held aloof from active participation in it, it is because they have in its practical working seen little that pulsates with the throb of the nation's life, little that kindles the imagination, little that calls for service of a high order. They have, on the contrary, witnessed the deadening influence of red-tape, they have seen many among us making compromises with principles to curry favour with officials, and they have had evidence of the demoralising effect official patronage has had on several of us. If we seek the support of the nation's leaders we must pay the appropriate price for it. We must rid the movement of evil tendencies and must make it worthy of its ideals. In the ultimate analysis, the ideal is that of a social order based on economic equality and if we only strive to live up to this ideal, we shall get not only all the leaders that we want but all the following we need, whose rally to the cause will impart to it that momentum which alone can lead us on to our cherished goal.

DINNER IN HONOUR OF CONGRESS LEGISLATORS

In honour of the Congress members of the Bombay Legislatures, a dinner party was given by the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, at the Congress Chhavani, Vile Parle, on Sunday noon, immediately after the meeting of the Party members had adjourned.

Covers were laid for about 120 guests, Prominent Congressmen who were invited to the dinner participated.

Among the non-members of the legislatures present at the dinner were Swami Anand, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Mr. Ishwerbhai Patel, Mr. Jerajani, Mr. Purshottam Kanji, and a number of Press representatives.

Thanking the guests for responding to the invitation of the District Congress Committee, Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta hoped that the guests did not feel inconvenienced on account of the rain which involved considerable strain on the part of the organisers who were in charge of the arrangements.

FLAG HOISTING AT VILE PARLE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The flag-hoisting function at the Congress Chhavni: Vile Parle, when Mr. A. B. Lathe, unfurled the tri-colour national flag, this morning, presented a unique spectacle.

Congress members of the Bombay Legislatures and other Congressmen and women stood in ankle-deep water around the flag-staff, while the clouds burst in a fierce downpour.

Mr. A. B. Lathe unfurling the national flag said that they should all pray that even as the monsoon clouds had showered plenty of rain on this earth, God should shower on them the virtues that enabled them to win their cherished object national freedom.

NON-BRAHMIN LEADER AS CONGRESS CANDIDATE

POONA, June 20.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. A. B. Achrekar, non-Brahmin leader of Satara and ex-Finance Minister of Kolhapur State, has been selected as Congress candidate for the by-election in Satara South (Rural) Constituency which will be held during the first week of July.—United Press.

TIME FOR DARBHANGA LANDLORDS TO REALISE THEIR DUTY TO TENANTS

Dr. Mahmud Explains Why Congress Had Not Supported Move For Abolition Of Zemindari System

PUNNAS (Samastipur). (By Mail).

Delivering his presidential address to the Darbhanga Political Conference held at Punnas on June 15 and 16 last, Dr. Syed Mahmud said that, though the Indian National Congress had not passed any resolution urging abolition of the Zemindari system, it did not mean that the zemindars should continue "to torture their tenants".

In other provinces Talukdars had realised the miserable condition of tenants and were considering measures for helping them, while the big zemindars in the district of Darbhanga did not take any care of their tenants.

Proceeding the speaker presented a vivid picture of the poverty of the Indian masses and explained to them how India was being drained annually of three hundred crores of rupees by way of payment of pensions, statutory allowance, trade, etc., and how the poor were exploited. He asserted that the Congress represented all sections of Indian population, and not any particular sect or community. He condemned the Interim Ministry which is now functioning and wondered how a minority party, which had the support of ten or twelve members, had the hardihood to accept office.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Dr. Mahmud next referred to the protection of the interest of the minority communities and quoted the words of Mahatma Gandhi "that the Congress could not live for five days, if Muslims, Sikhs and Parsis, etc., were excluded from the organisation".

Concluding the president appealed for Hindu-Muslim unity, and deplored that the two communities should fight for petty things.

The Conference terminated after passing a series of resolutions, welcoming Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. Vinayakrao Savarkar and Mr. M. N. Roy to the political field, expressing dissatisfaction with the excise duty on sugar and the repressive policy of the Government, demanding unconditional release of all political prisoners and detenus, and declaring no-confidence in the present Interim Ministry.

The resolution favouring the abolition of Zemindari system, which was moved by Babu Ramanandan Misra evoked heated discussion at the conference, only to be lost by an overwhelming majority—96 voting for and 128 against.—United Press.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 13, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 11, 1356
Parsi: Deh 19, 1306
Hightide: 10-56; 22-14
Lowtide: 3-49; 14-46
Sunrise: 6h. 2m.
Sunset: 7h. 18m.

Zanzibar Day meeting, Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Results of Second LL.B. and M.A. Examinations 'Varsity Building, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, June 22.

Congress Socialist Party: Public Meeting at Lalbaugh, at 5-30 p.m. "To Mobilize Public Opinion against the danger of a compromise between the Congress and the Government."

1ST CLASS IN SANSKRIT

Mr. K. R. Trivedi, B.Sc., and son of Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan, Vice-President, Stock Exchange, has attained 1st Class in Sanskrit Kavya examination of Bengal Sanskrit Association. The examination centre for the Bombay Presidency now is Poona.

DADAR MIDDLE SCHOOL

Dewan Bahadur K. Nadkar informs that the Durbar of Dhar State are pleased to donate Rs. 50 towards The Dadar Middle School, in response to its appeal. The management express their gratitude to the Durbar of Dhar. The school expects other States to show similar sympathy.

SOCIALISTS MEETING

Under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party a public meeting will be held at Lalbagh to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. to mobilise public opinion against the danger of a compromise between the Congress and the Government.

Comrade B. V. Khedgikar, M.L.A., will preside and among the speakers will be Comrades M. R. Masani, C. K. Narayanswami, Ashok Mehta, S. B. Mahadeshwar, and N. S. Batliwala.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"May Time". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Elephant Boy." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Sensation". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Struggle". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhanwan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Jay-Bharat". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"London Melody". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Veerbala". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE

The third lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The Committee of management of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali this year, received in all 357 applications from students from the different parts of the country for loan scholarships, out of which 200 were granted, after careful scrutiny, though some cases are still pending disposal. The following is a rough classification of the scholarships granted:—

(1) College Education (Arts and Science Courses): 37 scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 288 per mensem; (2) Technical and Professional Education: 33 scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 291 per mensem; (3) Secondary Education: 108 scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 409 per mensem; (4) Primary Education: 7 scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 20 per mensem; (5) Widows' Education: 15 scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 119 per mensem, making a total of 200 scholarships of the aggregate sum of Rs. 1,127 per mensem.

"G" WARD TENANTS LEAGUE

Demand For Reduction In Lighting Charges

A meeting of the members of the "G" Ward Tenants' League was held at the offices of the "G" Ward Congress Committee on Sunday morning when the following three resolutions were unanimously adopted.

REDUCTION IN LIGHT CHARGES.

"This meeting of the members of the 'G' Ward Tenants' League draws the attention of the Landlords to the several reductions in lighting charges that have been recently allowed by the B. E. S. T. Company, and calls upon them to allow proportionate reductions, wherever the lighting charges are included in the rent, or a fixed sum is charged for electric lights and in all other cases effected by the reductions allowed. It also calls upon the Tenants to put pressure on the Landlords to effect the same. Further, this meeting calls upon the Central Committee to start an all Bombay agitation in the matter.

MAHIM CEMETERY.

"In view of the growing importance of the Mahim beach and the fact that large numbers of men, women and children resort to it for their recreation, this meeting calls the attention of the Municipal authorities to the uncovered condition of the Hindu Cemetery and urges upon them to erect a fencing wall for the same immediately."

ROADS AND FOOTPATHS.

"This meeting draws the attention of the Municipality to the condition of the lanes and gullies in the 'G' Ward, which have become impassable on account of the monsoon and calls upon them to take immediate steps to put up permanent roads and footpaths in this part of the city."

REJECTED BY GOVT.

Internee Gets Curt Reply To His Application

AHMEDNAGAR, (By Mail).

Mr. S. V. Deshpande, who has been interned in Bhingar, Ahmednagar Cantonment, for the last two years, has received the following communication from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department:

"With reference to his application dated the 7th May, 1937, in which he requests that the restrictions imposed on him under section 4 of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act, 1932, may be withdrawn in toto or relaxed in certain respects, Mr. S. V. Deshpande is informed that his application has been rejected by Government.

Humanitarian League

Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian Society writes:

"In response to the appeal made by the Bombay Humanitarian League and favourably endorsed by Sir Bapna, Prime Minister, Government of Indore, the following telegram has been received by the President of Bombay Humanitarian League, granting one lac lbs. of free supply of fodder.

"His Highness Government sanctioned free supply of one lac pounds grass for Dohad and Jhalod cattle from Amargarh depot. Please make arrangements for taking delivery and transport... Private Secretary to Prime Minister."

"The President, Humanitarian League feels grateful to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Indore and the Prime Minister for their most opportune help of such a large quantity of fodder.

"The League still needs about 8 to 10 lacs lbs. of fodder for continuing cattle feeding operation for some time hence any help in cash or kind will be highly appreciated and may be sent to Honorary Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League, 149 Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2."

SEVERAL FATALITIES IN CITY

Cases Of Opium Poisoning And Drowning; Childs Body Found

Tukaram Tatya who was found in a serious condition on Saturday morning was removed to G. T. Hospital where he died soon afterwards. His death is said to have been due to opium poisoning.

FATAL FIT

Amruthlal Harikchand who was subject to fits had one of the attacks in a kitchen and fell on a segree. He was removed to the hospital in a serious condition. He died on Saturday of severe burns. An inquest will be held on Monday.

GRUESOME FIND

A hand and intestines of a newly born child were found in a water closet of Habib Building at Sun Mill Road at 9 p.m. on Saturday. They were removed to the morgue and the DeLisle police are investigating the matter.

DROWNED

Vinoo Sadashiv (38) who was admitted into G. T. Hospital on the 14th died at 3 a.m. on Saturday.

It is stated that on the 14th, a Constable on duty at the Victoria Docks heard people shouting that a man had fallen into the sea. He at once jumped into the water and took him out. Vinoo was then removed to G. T. Hospital.

BOARD OF CRICKET CONTROL

Office Bearers And Members Elected

The annual meeting of the Cricket Control Board of India was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Sunday, with Mr. A. S. Jasdanwala in the chair.

Besides the chairman who represented Bombay, Sind and Hyderabad (Deccan) the following members representing various provinces were present. Mr. K. S. Rangarao (Madras); Major R. M. L. Lindsley (Central India); Major D. S. H. Woodward (Army); Mr. C. M. Diwan (Gujerat); Mr. F. Hilton (Bengal); Mr. N. D. Marshal (Jamnagar); Mr. Harkam Desai (Baroda); Mr. S. Yunus Riza (United Provinces); Mr. N. N. Dhanjishaw (Maharashtra); Mr. A. S. D'Mello (Delhi, Behar and Southern Punjab).

The annual report and the audited statement of accounts for the year ending March 31, were adopted.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following office-bearers were elected:—President—His Highness the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar; Vice-Presidents: Mr. R. E. Grant Gower, C.B.E.; Dr. H. D. Kanga; Lt.-Colonel C. B. Ruble; Honorary Secretary:—Mr. A. S. D'Mello; Treasurer:—Mr. Irani.

The fixtures and guarantees in connection with the tour of Lord Tennyson's team in India were confirmed.

The Jamsaheb of Nawanagar and Dr. Kanga were appointed selectors to choose the All-India sides for the matches to be played at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Madras. They will first select a captain who will act as a third selector to choose the other members of the team.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AND WOMEN'S FRANCHISE

Mrs. Deshmukh Gives Notice Of Bill

In pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Brahmin Bhagini Samaj, the President of the Samaj, Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh, M.L.A., has given notice of a Bill in the Assembly to amend the Act so that the franchise is brought in line with the franchise exercised by women in the elections for the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

"JANMABHOOMI"

Third Anniversary Celebration

A pleasant function was arranged at the Town Hall by the management of the "Janmabhoomi" on Sunday evening. It was the occasion of the third anniversary of the paper. A large number of Congress Legislators apart from several prominent citizens, were present at the gathering.

At the very outset Mr. Samaldas Gandhi read out the message from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who regretted his absence on the occasion and wished the paper a long and useful career. Mr. Samaldas thereafter briefly presented the history of the journal and thanked the guests for their presence.

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Leader of the Congress Party, then thanked the management for arranging such a felicitous function. He said that all of them realise through what odds and vicissitudes the Indian and particularly vernacular journalism had to pass. The management and the staff deserved all the credit for the successful manner in which they had overcome all difficulties. He, again, thanked them for the sumptuous treat.

NAIR DENTAL COLLEGE RESULTS

List Of Successful Candidates And Prize-Winners

The following students have passed the examinations of the Nair Dental College, Bombay, for the session 1936-37:—

FINAL L. D. Sc. CLASS

1. P P Sahni, 2. K B Irani, 3 A Oliver, 4. E D Kavina, 5. Alfred Alvares, 6. B N Ambike, 7. N J Vasavada, 8. Miss P G Idnani, 9. Siquiera Nazareth, 10. H H Thakore.

The following prizes are awarded to the successful candidates:—

P P Sahni,—Dr. Nair's Gold Medal for the general proficiency. The Nair Hospital Dental College prize for Operative Practical. The Nair Hospital Dental College prize for Prosthetic Practical. K B Irani and Dr. S Nazareth,—Nadirshaw Printer's prize is divided equally between both.

INTER L. D. Sc. CLASS

1. M C Mazumdar, 2. Miss. F D Sales, 3. Norman Pinto, 4 E. N. Karande, 5. M S Ginwalla, 6. N R Vazifdar, 7. C P Barucha, 8. S A Mehta.

Prize,—M C Mazumdar is awarded N. Powell's prize for general proficiency.

FIRST L. D. Sc. CLASS

1. G D Patel, 2 T D Hathiram, 3. R W Varty, 4. V D Agarwalla, 5. Y V Kittur, 6. R V Bhagwat, 7. Miss. Shanti Raj, 8. Miss T F Canteenwalla, 9. N H Moghe, 10. P V Rath, 11 B G Vyas.

Prize,— G D Patel is awarded N Powell's prize for general proficiency.

"ZANZIBAR DAY" MEETING

The "Zanzibar Day" will be observed at a public meeting to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the People's Jinnah Hall. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside and among the speaker there will be Mr. Tyab Ali of Zanzibar. Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. J. K. Mehta and others.

BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

Classes For Workers To Begin From July

The Social Service League, Bombay, has re-organised the hitherto named "Social Workers' Training Class". The course has been divided into two classes, the junior class being called "The Elementary Social Study Course", and the senior class "The Social Service Training Class for Voluntary Workers". The object of the Elementary Social Study Course is to diffuse the knowledge of principles and right methods of social service among the people, especially among educated youngmen and women, and to acquaint them with the leading social problems of the day and that of the second year's course is to prepare men and women for voluntary service in a particular subject or a particular group of subjects by guiding them in intensive study and specialisation and affording them opportunities for practical work in their respective subjects.

TO BEGIN FROM JULY

The first year's class will be conducted this year for a period of three months commencing from the 3rd July, 1937 to the end of September, 1937, and will be held in one of the rooms of the Wilson College, Chowpatty, Bombay. Lectures will be delivered by an honorary staff of lecturers well qualified and proficient in their subjects, on Tuesdays and Saturdays in the evenings, and visits to Social Service Institutions will be arranged on days on which there are no lectures. A detailed programme of the lectures and visits will be announced later on.

An examination will be held at the end of the first year's course and certificates will be awarded to successful students.

Students desirous of joining the class are requested to register their names and pay a fee of Rs. 2 for the first year's course at the office of the Social Service League, Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaon, as early as possible.

Japanese Competition In Minor Industries

GOVT. OF INDIA'S QUESTIONNAIRE

SIMLA, (By Mail).

In connection with a suggestion that has been made to Government of India that Indian industries need assistance against Japanese competition, Government of India have issued a long questionnaire to representatives of various minor and other industries.

TEXT OF QUESTIONNAIRE

The following is the full text of the questionnaire:—

(1) The main centres in India where the industry is carried on.

(2) The principal markets in India for your products.

(3) (a) The total Indian production— (i) quantity, (ii) value —during each of the three financial years, 1934-35; 1935-36 and 1936-37.

(b) The annual output of your factory during the same periods.

(c) The maximum capacity of your plant.

(4) The total imports into India of articles similar to those manufactured by the Indian industry—(a) quantity and (b) value—during each of the three financial years 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37. Separate figures to be given for (i) Japan and (ii) all other countries

(Note. If possible give the names of the particular brands or marks of the imported articles which are competing with your products.)

(5) The total exports, if any, from India of the articles manufactured by the industry—(a) quantity, (b) value—during each of the financial years, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37.

(6) (a) The total amount of capital invested in the Indian Industry.

(b) The amount of capital invested in your own concerns.

(7) (a) The total amount of (a) unskilled labour (b) skilled labour and (c) higher technical and supervisory staff employed by (i) the Indian industry and (ii) your own concern.

(b) The total amount of wages paid to each of the above three classes by (i) the Indian industry, (ii) your own concern.

(8) The cost of your production per unit of product for the latest year for which figures are available.

(Note): (a) If different kinds or classes of articles are manufactured, the cost of production should be given per unit of the most typical kind or class of article produced by the industry.

(b) This figure should be inclusive of (i) cost of materials, (ii) cost of labour, (iii) power and fuel, (iv) repairs and maintenance, (v) supervision and office charges, (vi) packing, (vii) miscellaneous, (viii) depreciation, (ix) profit, (x) interest on working capital. The last three items should be shown separately.

(9) (a) The amount of capital required under normal conditions to instal a factory of reasonable dimensions in India.

(b) The approximate annual output which such a factory would yield, working at full capacity.

(10) (a) The average c.i.f. price in India currency of articles imported, (i) from Japan, (ii) from other countries which compete with the Indian articles for which costs have been submitted—(i) January, 1934 (ii) July 1934, (iii) January, 1935, (iv) July, 1935, (v) January, 1936, (vi), July, 1936, (vii) January 1937, (viii) April-May, 1937.

(b) If information regard c.i.f. prices is not available, the wholesale market prices for these period should be given, naming the market to which they refer and the amount of duty and discount being shown separately.

11. (a) Are the article produced by your industry consumed by other industries as their raw material? If so, what are these industries and how far would increased duties affect their costs?

(b) Are any of the raw materials used by your industry produced or grown in India? If so, what are those materials and to what extent are they used in your industry?

(c) Does the industry provide subsidiary occupation for the Indian agriculturists to any substantial extent?

12. (a) What are the classes of goods in respect of which you consider that assistance is required?

(b) What rates of duties do you consider necessary in addition to the existing duties?

13. Who are the principal consumers of your products in India; are they mainly rural or urban?

14. How far would the rates of duty proposed by you place a burden on these consumers?—United Press.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Cheshires In Strong Position

The following are the tables showing the positions of the teams in the first division of the Harwood League Football, up to and including Saturday, June 19:—

Teams	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals F	Goals A	Points
CHESHIRES	5	5	0	0	13	1	10
BOMBAY CITY	5	4	0	1	9	4	8
R. A. COLABA	6	4	0	2	11	10	8
TRANSIT SECTION	5	2	0	3	5	10	4
BOMBAY GYMKHANA	5	1	1	3	6	8	3
BOMBAY UNITED	5	0	0	5	6	18	0

HARWOOD LEAGUE, DIVISION II

(Up to and including the game on Thursday, June 17.)

Teams	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals F	Goals A	Points
TEXACO	6	6	0	0	15	3	12
G. I. P.	6	4	1	1	10	3	9
Y. M. C. A.	7	3	1	3	14	11	7
TRANSIT	6	3	1	2	5	8	7
B. B. S. T.	6	3	0	3	13	6	6
"TIMES OF INDIA"	6	2	1	3	9	8	5
B. C. P.	6	2	1	3	8	9	5
B. B. & C. I.	6	1	1	4	6	15	3
BLUE RANGERS	5	0	0	5	2	19	0

MEAKIN FOOTBALL CUP

Draw For Forthcoming Tournament

The following is the draw for the Meakin Cup Football Tournament to be played at the Cooperage from 26th July, 1937:—

1st Bn. THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT v. 1st Bn. THE SOMERSET LIGHT INFANTRY: July 26.

3rd FIELD BRIGADE R.A. v. 'T' FIELD BATTERY R.A.: July 27.

14th HEAVY BATTERY R.A. v. 1st Bn. THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE Regt.: July 28 at 4-15 p.m.

6th FIELD BRIGADE R.A. v. 1st Bn. THE LINCOLNSHIRE Regt: July 28 at 5-30 p.m.

All matches will commence at 5-15 p.m.

M. N. ROY ON OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

Resolution Before U.P.P.C. Committee

BOMBAY, June 19.

The Congress should not insist any more on assurances from Governors, but should immediately accept office. If they further insist upon any formal assurances, "the Governors will be compelled to suspend the Constitution, which will create a situation, which the Congress is not prepared to meet."

This is the gist of a lengthy resolution which Mr. M. N. Roy has submitted to and will come up for discussion at the next meeting of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. M. N. Roy is a member of the Executive Committee of the U.P.P.C.C.—United Press.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT NEAR THANA

"Man Believed To Be Bombay Businessman Injured & Removed To Hospital"

A mofussil correspondent phoned to say late on Sunday night that on Sunday evening there was a serious accident near Thana to a motor car which was proceeding towards Bombay from the Poona side, as a result of which the occupant of the car, who is believed to be a big businessman of Bombay, was severely injured, and was removed to the Thana hospital. Details about the accident and the name of the person injured are lacking.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1937

END THE DEADLOCK

The Bombay Congress Assembly Party's Conference met at Vile Parle at a time when, in the words of the Party's Leader, Mr. B. G. Kher, "an air of expectancy overhangs the field". It is not that any great things may be expected from the statement which the Viceroy is to issue today. But the statement is certainly expected to hasten the end of the present constitutional uncertainty one way or other. And that is what the Congress wants. It has important work to do in the country, whether or not it accepts office, and Mr. Kher is understood to have laid special stress on this special responsibility of Congress representatives in the legislature. They will know how best to discharge that responsibility if the question of office is definitely settled one way or other. The Vile Parle Conference is believed to have appointed various committees for various kinds of work, several of which are to function, whether or not it becomes possible for the Bombay Congress Party to accept office. So long as these committees in particular and Congress legislators in general carry on their work effectively outside the legislatures, it is a comparatively small matter whether they directly or indirectly control the administration.

Conflicting Views

The absence of any settlement still of the question of office has to some extent revived the old controversy about it. Some Congressmen have urged that since Government have failed to accept the offer made by the Congress, the latter should withdraw it and drop, finally the idea of accepting office in any circumstances. Some others have urged that Congress should no longer negotiate for a settlement, as that is likely to limit its own freedom in the legislature, should straightway accept office without any limitations or assurances, and proceed to wreck the Constitution in accordance with the Faizpur resolution. Apostates from Congress, like Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Finance Member, Bengal, even go to the extent of saying that Congress is not at all serious about wrecking the Constitution. Presiding over the All-Bengal Proja Conference at Bogra on Saturday, he said: "Had the Congress really wanted to wreck the Constitution, it had a great opportunity to do so, in the six provinces where it had a decided majority. By refusing to vote supplies, by passing a vote of "no-confidence,' in the Ministries of these provinces, and in various other ways they could have brought about a stalemate. But the fact that, in spite of such an opportunity for implementing its avowed programme of wrecking, the Congress should be insisting on certain assurances from Provincial Governors, to enable it to accept office, clearly revealed that it also intended to work the Constitution and use the powers it conferred for constructive national work." Some uncharitable critics go farther still and suggest that Gandhiji himself, the father of Non-Co-operation, is now out to co-operate with Government. In this tumult of conflicting suggestions and malicious insinuations, one can quite sympathise with the Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee's appeal to the Working Committee to issue a statement explaining the exact position of the Congress. The Committee will meet early next month and will doubtless issue a clear and authoritative statement in the light of the views of the Viceroy on the subject and the attitude of the Governors towards the latest developments.

Wanted Definite Assurance

We shall not speculate about the contents of the Viceroy's statement that is to be issued to-night. But it is necessary to say that in essentials the statement is likely to be vague, however conciliatory it may be in its tone; and a hundred agents and friends of Government will immediately set up the cry that the Viceroy has gone even farther than Lord Zetland in meeting the Congress and that it would be graceless for the latter not to accept his offer. All those who remember pretty phrases like "Dominion Status in practice" and "safeguards demonstrably in Indian interests" and the way these phrases were explained away by British politicians when it was safe to do so will doubtless be duly distrustful of fresh promises and assurances if they are vague and ambiguous. Indeed when Gandhiji has made a clear offer which, in his own words, goes as far as the self-esteem of the Congress can permit, it is impossible to think of a settlement which does not concede his demand in toto.

James Barrie

The author of "Peter Pan" was long past the Biblical Age of three-score years and ten when he died last Saturday after a brief illness. But somehow his demise appears premature. Though posterity alone can say whether he is one of the immortals of English literature, he was certainly an immortal in another and more personal sense. Barrie, like his famous character, really never grew up in his long career. From "Peter Pan", which appeared in 1904, to "Boy David", his latest play, is certainly a far cry in point of time; but both breathe the same elfin note, the same whimsicality of temperament, the same originality in treatment. Barrie is often accused of excessive sentimentalism; but his sentimentalism was not so much an affectation as a faith. And in fact it constitutes his distinctive contribution to modern English literature. To the end he remained unimpressed by the Freudian cult, and unintimidated by the school of Realists. While everybody is trying these days to take the lid off something or somebody, Barrie serenely went on weaving the gossamer webs of his fancy as he liked. His genius drew its sustenance from the Elizabethans, and he had little in common with his contemporaries. But this is not to say that Barrie ploughed a lonely furrow. For his gifts were versatile and he could successfully play over all the gamut of emotions. Though he achieved a fair measure of success in fiction, it is by his dramatic works that he will be long remembered. His "Peter Pan", and that exquisite study of "The Admirable Crichton" will keep Barrie's name evergreen, and his death leaves a void in the ranks of modern English literature which it would be difficult to fill up.

Film Censors

The belated reconstitution of the Bombay Board of Film Censors has placed a wholesome time-limit to the appointment of the Censors. Hitherto they enjoyed the position, as it were, in perpetuity. They will now be appointed for a period of not more than three years. There is another noteworthy departure. The newly-constituted Board of Censors will include a woman representative. Both these changes are welcome. In actual practice, every thing will naturally and obviously depend on the choice of the personnel and the method of working out the manifold problems of social, cultural and finally national importance associated with the day to day functioning of the Board. The vagaries of the Board of Film Censors as it has been hitherto conducted are a commonplace in the Indian film world. The Indian film producer not less than the Indian cine-fan and the public have known first-hand the rather unpleasant consequences of the paternal attentions of the Board. We can only hope that the reconstitution of the Board of Film Censors will not stop at the enunciation on paper of a good democratic principle. The selection of the personnel, if it is to command public confidence, must be in consonance with the social and cultural aspirations of the younger and more enlightened generation. The Board should not be cluttered with the "Have-beens" whose best days belonged to the decades before the war and whose best "moral" outlook coincided with the notions of days when unveiled and enlightened women were as great a shock as they were a curiosity. The qualifications of a film censor, if we must have him, include not only a certain rank in society but a very definite amount of intelligence, information and insight about one of the most powerful means of expressing national life.

IN DEFENCE OF JAPAN

Do The Japanese Borrow Inspiration From Baden-Powell?

By "A STUDENT OF JAPAN"

It is quite possible for an Anglo-Indian newspaper to support Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy's apologetics in behalf of the Boy Scout organisation apropos the situation created by Lord Baden-Powell without suggesting that the boy-scout movement is free from the ideological influence of Imperialism, because it has been introduced in Japan and America—a statement in itself as vague as it is obviously based on profound and admirable ignorance about the actual conditions obtaining in these foreign countries.

Japan and Baden-Powell.

Supposing Japan did organize a boy-scout movement, does it mean that it is free from the aims of Imperialism which, after all, differs very little in its essential spirit from the kind of chauvinism in which Japan, amongst all the countries of the world, has so brilliantly specialized? We can easily believe that if such a movement did exist in Japan, Lord Baden-Powell could claim very little credit for it. The Japanese are a very interesting people, principally because they possess individuality, both as a race and nation and their strong sense of realism renders them particularly unfit for the flabby sentimentalities and insipidities of the kind of boy-scout movement created by Lord Baden-Powell. It is difficult to associate any kind of infantilism, moral or mental, with the mentality of the Japanese. If they were in need of fetishes to satisfy some deep altruistic craving they are gifted enough to conjure them up with that terrible will, that ferocious energy, which makes of Japan a marvellous phenomenon to-day.

Not Pucca.

We need not turn to Rafcadio Hearn, with his perfect understanding of the Japanese soul sensed through sympathy, nor to other authorities on Japanese organisation in the sphere of education, to be able to refute the suggestion that Japanese enterprize was reduced to the plight of borrowing its inspiration from Lord Baden-Powell. Our little imperialists, probably, imagine that Japan also was a colony of the British Empire, at least by courtesy, if not politically, and that, if any sun did shine on Japan, well, it can't be "pucca" dontcherno? No one or nothing has a right to exist outside the British Empire. Ideas included. Institutions ditto. Not to say good morals, one means "pucca" imperialist morals. We must refuse to accept the existence of foreigners or, if they, somehow struggled into existence, to shew them up as a freak of the laws of imperialist being.

Japan's Attitude.

As a matter of fact, Japan has a Minister of Education whose concern is to so plan and control education as to create favourable conditions in fulfilling the special needs of the country. Japan's vocational training is about the most perfect in the world, according to the testimony of foreign experts. What Japan has done is not, however, to imitate. Everything is adapted, japanized, as they say, to the needs of the Japanese conditions. The remarkable phenomenon of Japan's individuality in art, aesthetics and every department of life, is an expression of her capacity to assimilate: and if Japan is apparently imitative in certain externalities, it is a concession to the universal sense of cosmopolitanism, which she is human enough to share.

Make a Choice.

It would be too grotesque to imagine adult Japanese (who are born aesthetes) strutting in boy-scout uniforms—military uniforms are another matter. As an Orien-

(Continued on page 10, column 2)

Our London Letter

From Our Own Correspondent

Imperial Conference—And After

LONDON, June 12,
(By Air Mail).

The deliberations of the Imperial Conference are nearing an end, and only one more meeting of the principal delegates will be held at Downing-street on Monday. Practically all the committees have now completed their reports, which have been submitted to and approved by the principal delegates. The secrecy of its proceedings on important issues has been remarkable, although matters of routine and details have been allowed fairly free report.

For instance, in the press of more immediate affairs at the Conference, informal but important talks on the creation of a new Dominion have been overshadowed. The matter, I am told, is still in its early stages and many convictions and prejudices will have to be reconciled before the objective of a union between Northern and Southern Rhodesia is achieved. The Dominions Office has adopted an attitude of extreme caution, taking the view that the economic life and the native administration of Northern Rhodesia would have to be adjusted more radically, as an essential preliminary, than would be possible if the union were hurried forward in any way. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia has, however, been urging while in London that the longer the delay the more difficult would a union become. There is reason to believe that he has made his influence felt in Whitehall.

Campaign Against League

At the same time bit by bit the full story of the intense behind-the-scenes drama at the Conference over the failure of the League of Nations is coming to light. The Dominion statesmen are understood to have saved the League from reduction to an innocuous organisation with no real authority on world affairs. The professional diplomatists have had their knuckles rapped hard, and they are very much annoyed. Though it could hardly be called a plot, something quite akin to one was staged with the customary self-confidence of the British Foreign Secretary and his officials at the Foreign Office. I am told that they put forward a plea that the League could no longer work effectively because too many of the major problems of diplomacy were outside its authority; as so many big Powers were out of it, it was suggested that the future settlement of such problems could not be handled by the League. The work of the Non-Intervention Committee on Spain was quoted as an example of new methods.

Dominion Representatives'

Plain Speaking

The Dominion statesmen poured a whole tank of cold water on the idea of encouraging outside-the-League conversations and meetings. They pointed out that while they were not represented on the Non-Intervention Committee, and did not want to be, they had their separate representation at Geneva. They said they distrusted intervention in the affairs of Central and Eastern Europe by the Foreign Office. They suspected new rival groups and ententes outside the League. They also frankly questioned the methods of professional diplomatists and pointed out the need for full Parliamentary control of their activities. In addition to severe criticisms, the Dominions men also pressed several constructive proposals for buttressing the authority of the League. It was suggested that the British Government should table proposals without delay. There is no doubt that Mr. Eden was very much impressed by the strong stand made for the League and its principles. We should, therefore, not be surprised if, after his chastening experience at the hands of the overseas statesmen, he takes steps to encourage League reform on practical lines.

On the Empire defence question it is reported that Canada is believed not to be prepared to join any committee or council, concerned with defence, and nothing has come of the various suggestions in this direction put forward. There has been a free and helpful exchange of information, which will continue. On the freer trade issue the Conference is believed to have striven hard for agreement, but when closely studied the difficulties that have to be overcome do not seem less formidable. Mr. Lyon's (Australian Prime Minister's) original opening speech at the Conference was a splendid start on this question; but as it became clearer during the Washington negotiations that timber and fruit were the two commodities on which the Americans based their chief hopes of freer entry into the United Kingdom markets the effect on Australian fruit imports in Britain plainly meant some sacrifice to Australia. With the elections in Australia looming ahead, and the electors there probably no more long-sighted than electors are elsewhere, it must be difficult for Mr. Lyons to go far.

Settlement With Ireland?

Talking of free trade reminds us of the other rumour that is available in political circles. There is talk about the possibility of a settlement of the annuities dispute between the Irish Free State and Great Britain on novel lines. Roughly, the idea is said to be that in return for the payment of a lump sum—£4,000,000 is mentioned—by the Irish Free State Britain would wipe out its claim for payment of the annuities. It would also assume responsibility for the protection of the Free State's fisheries, which are suffering severely from the depredation of foreign poachers—mostly French. Presumably the protection of the Irish coast as a whole figures in this suggestion. That is a matter of some moment when Imperial defence considerations enter the picture. But it would be at variance with Free State opinion, which urges that the treaty obligations regarding garrison and naval bases in Southern Ireland must be nullified before any schemes for mutuality in defence provisions can be negotiated

A Pacific Pact

But Mr. Lyons, after attending the sessions of the Imperial Conference, has not overlooked to discuss imperial affairs with foreign statesmen. He has been seeing Mr. Yoshida, the Japanese Ambassador, to discuss with him the proposed Pacific pact which he has been advocating at the Imperial Conference. The idea has certainly been making progress during the past fortnight. al-

(Continued on Page 10 Col 4.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BAN ON HUSAIN AHMAD

Not long ago, it will be remembered two members of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema were externed from Delhi under the Emergency Powers Act. They were innocent enough not to be molested by the authorities until the Jamiat-ul-Ulema decided to participate in the Hartal of April 1 and its leaders further decided to make common cause with the Congress in the fight for freedom. The "Local Government" of Delhi, that is, the Chief Commissioner, has moved against Maulana Husain Ahmad, one of the most distinguished of the Ulema. He, too, could formerly visit Delhi freely. But now he is taking a leading part in drawing the attention of Musalmans to their practical obligations in respect of the struggle for freedom. And he has been directed not to enter Delhi for six months except with the previous sanction of the "Local Government". The order is a compliment to the irresponsible nature of the "Local Government" who is a bureaucrat answerable to no one. It is also a revealing commentary on the desperate anxiety of the powers-that-be to keep Musalmans away from the Congress. That they cannot succeed by such methods need not be doubted But such exhibitions of anxiety ought to show to Musalmans the ludicrous absurdity of the theory of a separate and independent third party.

AN IMAGINARY CRIME

Prague categorically denies the report of a German news agency alleging that a Nazi German who was arrested in Prague some weeks ago was tortured, and otherwise ill-treated. Following on the allegation an important Nazi paper went even so far as to demand that the "crime" must not go unatoned. Now the report and the "crime" have proved to be absolutely imaginary. But the dangerous thing about it is that all this is not at all surprising. It is the technique of international Fascism to invent crimes against itself and proceed to punish the criminal. Germany has had her eye on Czecho-Slovakia for a long time. There have been a series of allegations, which had stopped lately, against the latter. Now the campaign has begun again. The menace is both obvious and sinister.

LIQUOR SHOPS

The Director of Information states that the new Ministry's proposal not to allow a liquor or toddy shop within hundred yards of a place of worship, school or hospital in the same street will not be enforced till it is approved by the Legislative Assembly and the necessary funds are provided by it. A proposal which permits a liquor shop within 101 yards of a place of worship in the same street or nearer, still in an adjoining street is such a trivial change that the consequent loss, if there should be any, cannot possibly be so high as to need a special provision by the Assembly. It seems, therefore, that the Excise Minister is not very earnest about his new plans, over-cautious as they are, or does not think it worth-while to make any change in the present position when his own tenure of office is extremely precarious. If he were sincere about it, he would not have countenanced the proposal to open a foreign liquor bar at Foras Road within sixty yards of a school, though there are already three drinking booths in the neighbourhood.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

Mr. Saksena, M. L. A., who was appointed by the Congress Party in the U. P. Assembly to inquire into the conditions of the cane-growers in the province, has published a report which reveals a serious state of things. He states, among other things, that the cultivators, having given up all hope of selling surplus cane worth Rs. 27 lakhs have started burning it. It is evidently a token of despair, for which the increased excise duty on sugar is mainly responsible. The decision of the London Sugar Conference banning any export of sugar from India is also responsible for the situation. Government and the factory owners, who cannot escape their responsibility for the loss sustained by the cane-growers, ought to devise suitable means to avert the ruin of thousands of cultivators.

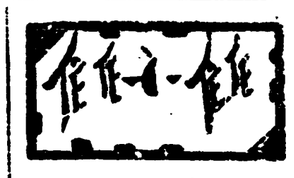
Government Test House And Industrial Research Bureau

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—The Government Test House at Alipore occupies a position similar to that of the National Physical Laboratory in Great Britain. It deals with the testing of various Industrial products of this country, and issues expert certificates about the quality of manufactures charging high fees. But innumerable are the instances where Test House called back its own certificates (when challenged), and issued amended ones with apologies. How is it worthier than a private analyst whose rates are much lower?

A new department under the I. S. D., called the Industrial Research Bureau was also started two years back, with Mr. N Brodie as the Director and a host of other fat salaried officers. The Research Laboratory is attached to the Test House, whose Superintendent is the local head of this section also. Some academic bulletins have no doubt been published. Enormous sums of Indian money have already been spent for this department, but not a single of the vital industrial problems of India has been successfully solved or tackled yet. On the other hand, before the department has produced anything of worth, the Research Director has suddenly gone away on the two years' home

(Continued on page 10, column 4)



WITHOUT COMMENT

As a result of the Imperial Conference all self-governing members of the Commonwealth recognised increasingly the importance of the colonial dependencies to the Empire as a whole.

The Rt. Hon. Major Ormsby-Gore.

* * *

A number of Britishers headed by Bertrand Russell have declared that if Governors cannot accept Ministerial advice the fault is in the Constitution.

Lord Zetland may well complain that emphasising the obvious truth is not playing the game. It is not at all cricket.

* * *

In a speech to Labour M. P.'s Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta quoted Lord Zetland against the noble Marquis himself.

But the Secretary of State, we are certain, is not worrying. He has the satisfaction of quoting—rightly or wrongly—better authorities in his own favour.

* * *

Mr. Dutta's decisive quotation was Lord Zetland's statement that "the essence of the New Constitution is that the initiative and responsibility for the whole Government of a province passes to the Ministry, the moment the Ministry takes office."

But the over-riding quintessence of the New Constitution is that initiative and responsibility must work in a particular direction.

* * *

Apropos of Doctor Khare's retort to His Excellency the Governor of C. P. the rumour is quite incorrect that the Private Secretary has drawn Dr. Khare's attention to the official view that a sense of humour is part of the exclusive powers of Governors.

* * *

Maulana Hussain Ahmad, the U. P. divine and ex-Muslim Leaguer, has been served with a notice—isn't he the third recipient?—directing him not to enter Delhi without the previous permission of the Local Government.

We simply decline to say anything.

* * *

It is easy to criticise, but difficult to perform, declares Hon. Mr A. K. Fazlul Huq.

He is, of course, deserving unqualified congratulations on the amazing ease with which he himself has performed difficult and even unthinkable feats.

* * *

Mr. Huq also "emphatically repudiated the charge that he had gone back upon his election pledges as regards free primary education."

Having thus easily criticised the critics the Honourable Huq (which means 'Truth', you know) proceeded to give an exhibition of difficult performance: The introduction of it, he said, "would not be delayed a day longer than was absolutely necessary. It was his contemplation by day and dream by night."

* * *

PRAGUE DENIES BERLIN CHARGE

Story Of Ill-Treatment Of Nazi Described As Absolutely Imaginary

—Headlines.

Obviously, quite obviously because the motive behind the story is the reverse of imaginary. Benesh had better beware.

* * *

"LONDON, June 12.

The Foreign Office is considering a petition from General Franco for the recognition of belligerent rights."—Reuter.

And we have no doubt that the consideration will result in recognition 'de jure'—'de facto' being already in operation under the realism of the Democrat Anthony Eden.

* * *

A ship carrying refugee women and children from Bilbao is reported to have been bombed and sunk.

"Civilisation", as represented by the Four Civilised Powers, is, however, seriously pre-occupied with the odious and monstrous action of Spaniards in being charged by Germans with attempted torpedoing of the Cruiser Leipzig.

* * *

The High Commissioner, Sir Arthur Wauchope, has partly allayed Arab apprehensions regarding the partitioning of Palestine.

So far so good—unless non-partitioning may also imply complete un-limitation, as it were, of the expansion of Jewish hegemony over Palestine.

Pope's 'S. O. S.' To Churchmen

Mody's Solicitude For Agriculturists!

Employers' Delegate Opposes 40-Hour Week At I. L. O. Conference

GENEVA, June 19.

The International Labour Conference adopted at the first reading the Minimum Age Convention in non-industrial employment especially Article Nine making special concessions for India.

Sir Frank Noyce objected to the article which he said the Government of India could not accept. Sir Homi Modi, on behalf of the employers, opposed the 40-hour week in the Textile industry stating that he regarded it was the child of the depression prematurely born. The whole world had got into a mess in 1929, some countries more than others. These in desperation turned to one expedient, then another and finally found themselves planted to force the 40-hour week.

HIS SOLICITUDE FOR AGRICULTURISTS!

Sir Homi Mody objected to these countries attempting to force the week on the countries not needing such regulation of hours. He could not concede that rationalisation outside the United States could compensate for the drastic reduction in hours. His interest was to try to cheapen the cost of product in order to place the cloth produced in Indian mills within the reach of the 300 million agriculturists. Thus he was interested in fighting the proposal which would enormously raise the cost of production and defeat that object.

WOULD BE A DEAD LETTER!

Sir H. P. Mody continued the employers he represented were opposed to 40-hour week and many of their Government would oppose it. It would be a dead letter. "Is the International Labour Office going to be happy with the position in which they find their conventions disregarded and merely shelved in the archives at the secretariats of various Governments. It was wrong to lay down one Universal standard of wages in the face of all unequal conditions—economic, climatic and others." He warned the Labour Office against continuing such a way that it becomes "a bureau of industrial trouble."

Mr. R. A. Butler, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, stated that he would vote against 40-hour week.—Reuter's Special.

VICEREGAL BROADCAST

Monsoon May Upset Elaborate Relay Arrangements

SIMLA, June 19.

The Viceroy's Broadcast message on Monday night will be roughly 900 words and is expected to last for six or seven minutes. Technical arrangements are being made jointly by Post and Telegraphs and Broadcasting authorities. In the absence of relaying apparatus at any other station except Delhi, the Broadcast will be carried over land lines. The Viceroy's voice will travel over 4,000 miles direct lines or including alternative lines roughly a circuit of 11,000 miles.

MONSOON MAY CAUSE UPSET.

The Radio stations at Delhi, Lahore, Peshawar, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have made arrangements for local broadcast on medium wave while Kirkee will relay it on short wave to enable foreign stations to pick it up. The authorities are, however, somewhat worried over the fact that monsoon has already broken in Bombay and Calcutta and is advancing northwards, thus causing serious atmospheric disturbances, one effect of which is felt in the delay of nearly 12 hours in telegraph traffic.—A. P.

World Conference Of Education In Tokyo

The Hon. Secretary of the All-India Federation of Educational Associations writes:—

Representatives of the All-India Federation of Educational Associations who are proceeding to Japan for the ensuing World Conference of Education are requested to keep themselves in touch with the President, Mr. P. Seshadri, Principal, Government College, Ajmer, who is sailing for Japan by P. and O. s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" leaving Colombo on the 27th instant.

Letters which cannot reach him before his departure from Ajmer on the 20th instant, should be addressed to the C/o Thomas Cook and Son, Kobe, to await the President's arrival on the 15th of July. They are requested to mention the sections of the Conference in which they are interested and with which they would like to be associated in discussions and other proceedings. They will report themselves on arrival to the President at Tokyo before the commencement of the Conference so that satisfactory arrangements can be made for their participation in the Conference.

Earhart Reaches Singapore

SINGAPORE: June 20.

Miss Amelia Earhart left Bangkok at 03.37 (G.M.T.) She is expected at Singapore this evening.—Reuter.

Miss Amelia Earhart arrived here at 10.00 (G.M.T.)—Reuter.

FEDERAL RAILWAY AUTHORITY

Bill To Constitute New Body Likely To Be Postponed

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA: June 20.

It is understood the Federal Railway Authority Bill is not likely to be introduced before the fag end of the next Budget session of the Assembly. The probabilities are that the Bill will be referred to a Select Committee and taken up for final disposal at the Simla session in 1938. The reason for delay is stated to be that considerable time will elapse before the final decisions are taken on important questions connected with the appointment, qualifications and conditions of service of members of the authority which the Bill is expected to cover.

TO BE APPOINTED BY GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The authority will consist of seven members of whom three including the Chairman will be appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion and the remaining four by the Governor-General-in-Council. It is expected the latter would include representatives of commercial and other interests and care would be taken to appoint men commanding public confidence—especially in view of the suspicion with which large sections of public have been looking upon the proposed Railway authority. The new Communications member will pilot the Bill.

PREPARE FOR PEACE WORKS

Sir Wm. Beverbridge's Advice To Counteract Drop In Employment

RUGBY, June 19.

Sir William Beverbridge, Director London School of Economics in an address before the Municipal Treasurers and Accountants at Bournemouth urged that the Government should prepare plans for a programme of peace works to counteract the drop in employment when it rose and suggested that an economic general staff should be established by Government to survey all economic problems that may face the Government including those which would demand in future in view of the threatening decline of production.—B.O.W.

Amelia Earhart Wins A Friendly Bet

SINGAPORE: June 20.

Amelia Earhart won a friendly full-dollar bet, when she landed here from Bangkok, ten minutes ahead of the Royal Dutch Airways plane.

Airliners belonging to both the K.L.M. and Imperial Airways left Bangkok at the same time as Earhart, who had a wager with the commercial pilots that she would arrive Singapore first. Earhart gleefully took a photograph of the K.L.M. plane as it landed.—Reuter.

IMPLEMENT SETTLEMENT TERMS

Jute Strike Committee's Appeal To Ministry And Employers

CALCUTTA, June 19.

The recent attack upon Mr. N. Datta Majumdar, M. L. A., Mr. Muzafar Ahmed and other Labour leaders "by a number of men at the instance of interested persons" in the vicinity of Nuddea Jute Mill in the Barrackpore Area, where they had gone to interview the Manager by appointment, was strongly condemned by the Central Strike Committee of the All-Bengal Jute Workers.

The meeting urged the authorities to investigate the incident and take necessary action.

IMPLEMENT SETTLEMENT TERMS.

By another resolution, the meeting expressed "grave concern at the unusual delay in the part of the Bengal Ministry in implementing the terms of settlement agreed by the parties concerned", and drew the attention of the Ministers and employers to several cases of alleged persecution and victimisation.

It also condemned what it characterised as "the mischievous attempts" of certain people to form a rival Union against the letter and spirit of the terms of settlement and drew the Ministry's attention to the fact that these people were "freely using the name of the Labour Minister in connection with the formation of this body."—A. P.

LONDON MAYOR OPENS BRITISH PAVILION

PARIS, June 19.

The British Pavilion in the Paris Exhibition was opened this morning by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir George Broadbridge, who drove to the Pavilion in the Lord Mayor's coach specially shipped to France for the occasion. Sir George received a tremendous ovation as he entered accompanied by Sheriffs and Mace-bearer and other City officials. The drive through the streets was somewhat marred by bad weather.—Reuter.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Dohad-Jhalod Kisan Sangh a resolution was passed expressing regret at the sad demise of Mr. Damodar Acharya, Secretary of the Congress Committee and the Mirakhedi Peasants' Conference.

Congregation To Answer Nazi Challenge

ROME, June 19.

Strict secrecy is maintained about the reasons for the sudden convocation of a plenary meeting of the Congregation to discuss the Extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs to-morrow at Castel Gandolfo.

The Pope will preside and 22 cardinals will attend.

It is believed the relations between Germany and the Holy See will be considered.—Reuter.

MEETING OF EXTRAORDINRAY IMPORTANCE

ROME, June 20.

The greatest interest attaches to the meeting of the Congress for extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs held at the Pope's villa Castel Grandolfo at which it is understood the relations between the Vatican and Germany were discussed, while no official announcement has been made, a semi-official Vatican Press Bureau says the meeting must be of extraordinary importance, since it is very exceptional that the Pope should preside over the Congress meeting.

It is expected the decisions will be officially revealed shortly.—Reuter.

MISS STAMMERS BEATEN

Queen's Club Grass Courts Championships

LONDON, June 19.

In Queen's Club, London, Grass Courts Championships final, Budge beat Austin 6—1, 6—2.

In Women's Final Mlle Jedrzejowska (Poland) beat Miss Stammers (Great Britain) 6—3, 6—0.—Reuter.

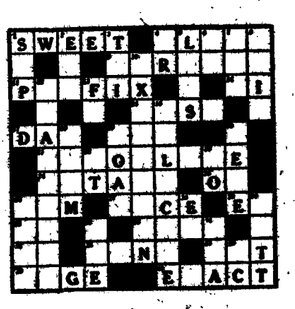
CLASH BETWEEN STRIKERS AND POLICE

Two Killed And Several Injured In Trinidad Village

PORT OF SPAIN (Trinidad), June 20.

An English police inspector, Mr. William Bradburn, and a local corporal, were killed and several civilians wounded in a seven-hour battle between the police and striking oilfield workers at Village Fyzabad. The Governor has wirelessed for a British warship, which is expected to arrive at any moment. The situation is tense.—Reuter.

CHRONICLE CROSSWORD No. 2



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Closing Date Thursday 24 June, 1937.

Entry coupons appeared in our Sunday Editions of 6th, 13th, and 20th, June, 1937.

ENTRANCE FEE 8 ANNAS.

KATHIAWAR CONVENTION

Demand For Responsible Government In States

BHAVNAGAR, June 19.

Dates for holding the Kathiawar Political Convention have been finally settled, and the Convention will meet on 26th and 27th June in Bhavnagar under the presidency of Mr. Manishanker Trivedi.

It is understood that about 150 delegates representing different political schools of thought, including the conservative as well as the radical sections, are expected to attend.

AGENDA FOR CONVENTION.

The following items will present the general basis for consideration and decisions at the Convention:—

To declare for full responsible Government in the States of Kathiawar as integral part of Federal and Free India to be the political objective of the people of Kathiawar, to work unitedly for the attainment of that objective and with that end in view to repudiate the new Federal Constitution.

To strengthen Congress organization in Kathiawar by enrolment of members and formation of Congress Committees.

To form a Civil Liberties Union for the States of Kathiawar with a central council representative of various shades of political opinion.

To bring about the revival of Kathiawar Youth Conference and Kathiawar Political Conference and to put them in working order with such similar organizations in the country.

To develop contact with the masses, in the Kathiawar States by ventilating their grievances and with this end in view to form and render all possible help to the associations of agriculturists and workers in the Province.—United Press.

WOMAN COMMISSAR ARRESTED

Allegation Of Being Ringleader Of Group

MOSCOW, June 20.

The woman Commissar, Social Security, Crimean Republic, Alexandra Zumbulov has been arrested on a charge being the ringleader of a group, who embezzled public funds for the use of Trotskyists.—Reuter.

CLOSING SCORES IN COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, June 19.

The following are the closing scores in first-class cricket matches which began to-day:—

Somerset vs. Kent at Bath:—Somerset 344 (Burrough 90, Luckes 121 not out). Kent 32 for nil.

Nottinghamshire vs. New Zealanders at Nottingham:—Notts 163. New Zealanders 101 for 1.

M. C. C. vs. Cambridge University at Lords:—Cambridge 218 (Sims 6 for 80). M. C. C. 73 for three.

Surrey vs. Gloucestershire at Oval:—Gloucester 174 (Crapp 52). Surrey 117 for nine.

Yorkshire vs. Derbyshire at Sheffield:—Derby 145 (Turner 5 or 45). Yorks 182 for one. (Sutcliffe 86, Hutton 88 not out).

Sussex vs. Hampshire at Worthing:—Sussex 288 (John Langridge 93). Hants 29 for nil.

Worcestershire vs. Oxford University at Worcester:—Oxford University 195 (Grover 51, Perks 5 for 60). Worcester 86 for one.

Glamorgan vs. Warwickshire at Pontypridd:—Glamorgan 326 for 6 (Emrys Davis 140).

Leicestershire vs. Lancashire at Leicester:—Leicester 313 for 3 (Berry 120, Prentice 70, Dempster 51 not out, Watson 55 not out).

Northamptonshire vs. Essex at Petersborough:—Essex 207 (Jupp 5 for 39). Northants 26 for two.—Reuter.

MYSORE ASSEMBLY CONGRESS PARTY

(From Our Correspondent)

(CAMP), MYSORE, (By Mail).

At a meeting of the Congress Party in the Mysore Representative Assembly, Mr. K. T. Bashayam, B.A., B.L. was elected as the Leader. Mr. T. Siddalingaiya as Deputy Leader, and Messrs H. K. Veeranna Gowda and Boranna were elected as Chief Whip and Deputy Whip respectively. It is interesting to note that in the annals of the Mysore Assembly this is the first time that a Congress Party is started and Leaders and Whips are chosen.

Public Works Department's S. O. S. To Bombay Govt.

SCARCITY OFFICERS ACTION RESENTED

Sequel To Arrest Of Employees For Alleged Preparation Of False Muster Rolls

DOHAD, June 20.

Serious differences, it is understood, have arisen between the Officers of the Public Works Department in charge of famine works and the Scarcity Officer of the Panchmahals, over the arrests of three employees of one of the Scarcity works, for alleged preparation of false muster rolls, extra payments and, misappropriation of public money.

Intervention of the Superintending Engineer of Bombay Presidency was sought for and he and the Executive Engineer of Kaira and Panchmahals arrived here and held consultations with the Scarcity Officer.

It is alleged that, the Public Works Department resented the action of the Scarcity Officer.

It is learnt further that, the P. W. D. officers have sent a telegram to the Bombay Government asking them to relieve the Public Works Department from making payments on works and put the Revenue Department in charge of it.—United Press.

AMRITSAR PERFECTLY PEACEFUL

AMRITSAR: June 20.

The situation in the city remained perfectly peaceful to-day, but a minor accident threatened to disturb the peace of the city. While a Sikh youth was driving a private 'tonga' the horse went out of control, and ran over two Muslim boys, aged 13 and 12, and a Muslim girl aged 10. Later two of them succumbed to the injuries while the third is in a precarious condition.

The Sikh youth was immediately arrested. Muslim leaders were assured there was nothing communal in the incident. Nevertheless, police pickets all over the city were strengthened, while the military and police marched through the city, particularly the locality where the accident occurred.—A. P.

BAN ON PROCESSIONS AND WEAPONS

Congress Appoints Enquiry Board

AMRITSAR: June 20.

In view of the communal tension arising in the town out of assaults on Muslims made by some members of a procession taken out with the dead body of Sunder Singh Ragi on June 18, two fresh orders under Sec. 144 were promulgated to-day by the District Magistrate.

PROCESSIONS AND WEAPONS BANNED

One prohibits the taking out of any procession within the limits of the Amritsar Municipality for a period of one month with effect from to-day, except with previous permission of the District Magistrate obtained in writing, and strictly warning and enjoining upon the public not to take part in any such procession.

The other prohibits the meeting or going about of five or more persons and carrying of lathis, 'kulharis' swords, or naked kirpans or other weapons in any public place, except in a place of religious worship within the walls of Amritsar city.

The second order passed in supersession of the previous order of June 18 will remain in force for six weeks from to-day.

ARRESTS.

Since the afternoon of June 18, there has not been any recrudescence of the trouble, and peace prevails everywhere in the town. The police and military precautions, however, still continue. Till now 22 Sikhs have been arrested and more arrests are expected. Four Muslims were arrested yesterday while proclaiming a public meeting by beat of drums. They were, however, released later.

INQUIRY BOARD.

The Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee have appointed an Inquiry Board in connection with the communal riots here and at Alla in Gujarat District.—United Press.

CANADIAN-PACIFIC RAILWAY

Improved Steamship Service Foreshadowed

LONDON, June 19.

The President of the Canadian Pacific Railways, Sir Edward Beatty, who is sailing home after the Imperial Conference announced that substantial progress was made towards the conclusion of agreements for an improved steamship service between Canada, Australia and New Zealand.—Reuter.

WHOLE VILLAGE DESTROYED

Fire Havoc Near Delhi Harijan Colony

NEW DELHI, June 19.

Practically the whole of the village Malakpur, about six miles from Delhi, near the Harijan Colony, has been razed to the ground by a disastrous fire which started at 11-30 this morning and is still raging.

The village consists of about 60 huts, more than 50 of which have burnt down, while the greater part of the belongings of the villagers has been destroyed.

No loss of life, except that of a calf, is reported.

The Delhi Fire Brigade received information of the fire three hours after the outbreak and immediately made for the scene. Firemen are still battling with the flames which are not yet completely subdued.—A. P.

NEW MARRIAGE BILL IN BURMA LEGISLATURE

RANGOON, June 19.

It is now almost settled that, the next session of the House of Representatives (the lower House of Legislature) will commence in August next and is expected to continue for several week.

NEW MARRIAGE BILL.

The most interesting Bill that a member from the opposition will bring in is to make the marriages conducted in the Burmese fashion between Budhists women and non-Budhist foreigners as valid in the court of law and make the provisions of the Burmese Budhist laws of inheritance applicable to the issues of such unions. The object of this Bill is to discourage the marriage between foreigners and Burmese women and to provide for the married women whose marriages are not recognised as valid in the court of law.—United Press.

TEST MATCH WITH NEW ZEALAND

The England Team

LONDON, June 20.

The following is the England Test team against New Zealand to be played at Lord's on June 26: Robins, Hammond, Barnett, Verity, Hutton, Voce, Hardstaff, Ames, Paynter, Gover, James Parks.—Reuter.

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Under Congress Searchlight

"Suppose Japan Invades India"!

President Nehru Answers A Recurring Question .. And Shakes Up Imperialism .. "Tactless Agitator" In Malaya .. India And Next War

What would happen to India if British leave India and Japan carries out an invasion?

What would be the attitude of India if Britain involved herself in a War?

Why did the Europeans in Malaya get so frightened when President Nehru visited that country?

There are some of the interesting questions dealt with in the lastest "news-letter" issued by the Foreign Department of the A. I. C. C., extracts from which are reproduced below

Japan Cannot Have It Her Own Way

Some people are beset with the anxiety about what will happen to India when the British evacuate India or are forced to leave and Japan carries out an invasion. President Nehru had to answer this anxiety during his Malaya tour. Once before, in a conversation at Allahabad, he had occasion to go thoroughly into this question and I will here attempt to delineate the broad outlines of his reply.

(1) The evacuation or surrender of the British in India presupposes an advanced stage of organised strength of the Indian people. Free India will also have broad-based its defences on the will of the entire people. In place of a limited mercenary army, we will have made beginnings with a peoples' army. Japan cannot, therefore, have it her own way.

(2) The thrust of the Japanese imperialist drive has not and cannot surmount Chinese opposition. No doubt, the Tanaka Memorandum of Japanese ambitions to overlordship of the East is widely supposed to govern Japanese military policies. Japan however is too late in subduing China. One may not expect the Japanese to project their drive into India with such a vital gap in the continuity of their communications.

(3) The aggressive policies of a nation are greatly dependent on delicate balancing of international relations. Japan may cast covetous looks on Free India but other Powers may not permit her to launch on a career of aggression. There are many independent States like Switzerland and Holland and their defences may be no match to the armed might of Germany or Italy and yet violation of their territories may involve serious consequences. There are other Far Eastern interests besides those of Japan and they will not stand by and permit another Manchukuo in India.

These arguments must not be taken singly. Their force consists in that they hang together.

Shake-Up Of British Imperialism In Malaya

The beginning was modest. In 1819, the East India Company established a trading station at Singapur. To-day, British Malaya comprises a territory of 51,000 square miles with a population of 4.5 million. This colony is easily one of the richest in British possession. Of the world's total shipments of rubber nearly half goes out from Malaya, so, in 1935, out of a total of 887,000 tons 424,000 tons were exported from Malaya. Of the world's total production of tin ore over 30 per cent. is derived from Malaya; so, in 1935, this colony produced 41,000 tons out of a world total of 137,000. On the basis of prices prevailing in that year, rubber and tin alone would give to each Malayan, man, woman and child, an annual income of Rs. 100; this income is further augmented by the fruit industry, dockyards, transport and other enterprises. But Malaya is a colony and, while labour on the plantations and elsewhere is Malayan, Chinese and Indian, its profiteer is the British imperialist. The Indian alone forms nearly 13 per cent. of the Malayan population.

"TACTLESS AGITATOR"

President Nehru's fortnight tour in Malaya proved a shake-up to the security of British imperialism as also the torpor of colonial labour as never before. The President was called names by the British-controlled Malayan Press. He became an 'agitator', 'tactless and ill-mannered' and was sometimes reminded of the wide reach of the law. "Times of Malaya" read into the President's exhortation to Indians to gather strength for India's independence an incitement to violence and queried, "strong enough for what, Pandit Nehru"? Regarding the President's insistence on independence as the goal of India's endeavour, "Singapur Free Press" expressed "doubt as to whether his trip is likely to prove beneficial either to him or to the community in general" and ended up with the rather ominous prophecy, "we may shortly be called upon to defend the Indians of Malaya against one who is in some quarters almost worshipped as the supreme leader of the Indian race".

President Nehru had occasion to refer to the charge of misuse of hospitality. What the British imperialist in Malaya perhaps expected of him was "drawing room manners". As to the Malayan himself, the President made the clear statement that the interests of the people of Malaya should receive consideration before those of the Indian emigrants. The imperialist however is nowhere an outsider!

When tens of thousands sat listening with eager and expectant faces, what else could the President talk to them but of economic liberation and Indian freedom. The British Press reminded him that loudspeaker arrangements were made by official agencies.

A European journalist describes President Nehru's reception by Malaya: "Solegie Road at Singapur was transformed into a river of Indian nationalism. The crowd was intoxicated with excitement pent up, emotional nearly to the pitch of hysteria". The Malayan and the Chinese were greatly enthused and they saw in President Nehru the symbol of the unity of anti-imperialist peoples of the world.

Aside of rubber and tin, Malaya furnishes the British Empire with one of its strongest naval bases Singapur. The screeching of the British Press is easily understood.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BANS SOCIALIST LITERATURE

The Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University has ordered the removal of all Socialist literature from the library to the lumber-room. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary, Indian National Congress, asks if, as a consequence, the study of history and economics is also not banned.

FRENCH INDIAN LABOUR CODE

While the Front Populaire Government has granted the eight-hour day and the right to form unions to the Labour of French India, the membership of a union is restricted exclusively to workers. This is apparently to ensure that the workers do not take part in the politics of the colony but "attend only to their work and welfare".

LIVE STOCK WEALTH OF INDIA

A Press Note from Simla places the number of animals comprising oxen and buffaloes for British India at 159,935,000, that of sheep and goats at 61,157,000 and that of other animals comprising horses and ponies, mules, donkeys and camels at 3,801,000. The total number of ploughs is estimated at 25,576,000 and that of carts at 6,876,000 (1934-35). This gives an average of plough for each 10 acres of land and cattle for each 5 persons.

India And Next War

A Press statement of the Congress Foreign Department reads: "Twenty-three years ago India helped Britain to keep her Empire and, to-day during the Imperial Conference in London, Indian spokesmen have prophesied that Indian men and money will continue to defend the British Empire. We have no grudge against the type of spokesmen who represent India in London indulging in convenient prophecies on the future which no longer belongs to them. England is fighting hard to prevent the disintegration of her Empire. She has decided to carry out a five years' armaments programme costing over rupees twenty milliards. This may not yet be enough and other parts of the Empire, particularly India, may have to bear additional burdens. In England itself, the difficulties of recruitment are immense and, either for lack of interest or physical fitness, a sufficient number of soldiers is not forthcoming. Here again the contribution of India is eagerly sought. If the international war in Spain did not extend out of the Spanish frontiers, it has at least brought nearer the danger of war in which Britain may be directly involved. In the Far East, the complications that arise out of the worsening relations between Russia and Japan and China that is growing stronger, are a threat to the security of the British Empire. The world total of expenditure on armaments in 1936 amounted to nearly rupees thirty milliards which is thrice as much as in the year immediately preceding the world war. The British Empire is frantically fortifying itself against the mighty whirlpool into which it is to be caught and, that is why, the Empire Conference of this year is concerned almost solely with defence problems. The Indian delegates in London are free to lull the British into pleasant feelings of security. The Congress position is clear. Nationalist India has clearly decided to refuse help to the British in their wars.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(By: "ZANDHYALA")

No sooner did the gold scare subside, than the daily increasing labour troubles in U.S.A., and the apprehension of a financial crisis in France, have appeared as menacing influences against the progress of the world's market. However, the markets in general, amidst all adverse circumstances, presented a somewhat lively and cheerful atmosphere towards the close of the last week, and this indicates the possibility of a gradual and steady improvement in the next few weeks.

Simon's Simple Tax

Firstly the introduction of simple tax by Sir John Simon, the New Chancellor of the Exchequer, in place of the very complicated and cumbersome National Defence contribution, has given a great relief to all the financial circles in London.

The new tax of one shilling a pound will operate for a period of five years from April 1, 1937, thus coinciding with the period for which borrowing is authorised under the Defence Loans Act. The new Act will apply to all trades and businesses, and assessments will be made as for income-tax. No tax will be levied on profits below £2,000 while one-fifth abatement will be allowed between incomes £2,000 and £12,000. The tax, it is estimated, will yield £25 millions in a full year.

Though the new tax has been characterised as a masterpiece of brevity and lucidity, it has not reduced the burden on the industrial concerns in any way. The only improvement which the new tax can claim to its credit is, that its basis has been widened considerably. No material relief is given to the industrial concerns, the share-holders of which had to undergo severe sacrifices in the previous years. The new profits tax can claim no material advancement over that of the N. D. C., except that it has been limited to a period of five years. To all appearances the tax may appear as simple as Sir John Simon, but it is none-the-less harsh and severe.

French Financial Troubles

M. Blum has made a frantic attempt and scored an astounding victory at the eleventh hour by obtaining plenary powers to deal with the financial situation until July 31, 1937. The French Chamber has accepted M. Vincent Auriol's plans for the issue of a ten thousand million franc loan, increased income-tax and more indirect taxation.

There was an increase in the bank rate of the Bank of France from 4 to 6 per cent. The French Treasury is faced with the serious problem of refilling its coffers immediately. The Finance Member declared the other day in the Chamber that over 50 milliard francs had gone abroad, and that they are faced with the same attacks as in 1924, 1925, and 1936.

Ever since the devaluation of the franc in last September, the financial position of the French Treasury has never been considered satisfactory, and doubts were expressed from time to time by many over the gradual deterioration of the finances. There is no doubt regarding the economic recovery in the country, but the coffers of the Treasury are being continuously depleted on account of extensive programmes of capital expenditure and armament expenses.

The borrowing programme of the Treasury also has not met with any remarkable success, as the Government had to discontinue the issue of the National Defence Bonds after two issues. The budget is unbalanced, and credit of the Treasury is questioned.

Is M. Blum Lucky?

Therefore, M. Blum's Government staked its life upon obtaining the plenary powers. As these powers do not allow the Government to give a further dose of devaluation to the currency, the only course left for them is to obtain more revenues by way of taxation, and to compel the repatriation of the French capital. It remains to be seen whether M. Blum can work miracles within a short period of about six weeks. In May 1935, M. Flandin's cabinet fell on a similar question. The debate in the Senate is expected to be stormy, and it is to be seen whether M. Blum is more lucky than others or not.

Copper Market Crisis

A crisis of magnitude unparalleled in its history, has occurred this week in the Bombay copper market. On account of a precipitous fall in the price of copper from £35 to about £55, numerous difficulties are now being experienced by the operators in the copper market, who are now unable to take delivery of their purchases. The financial crisis are visiting the different markets one after another like epidemic.

All the foreign markets have recently witnessed a very severe crisis, and all the markets in India also have to share a similar fate. The accumulation of large stocks of corrugated sheets in the local iron market, in anticipation of higher prices caused a serious slump in prices. Corrugated sheets were reported to have been sold at about Rs. 240/- per ton while the forward quotation of the Tata Iron and Steel Company for the same is quoted at Rs. 330/- and that the British corrugated sheets at £22-5. Similar difficulties are now present in the copper market, and the quotation declined by about Rs. 7 per ton to Rs. 51 per cent. in the past one week. The existence of such difficulties are due to the excessive speculative activities of the operators, and hence they appear to be more than a natural phenomena.

Government Control Necessary

Further the Bombay copper market, where the forward business was introduced only two years ago, is too young to bear the shock of a serious crisis. In Bombay forward markets exists for many kinds of commodities, metals, grains, along with stocks and

(Continued in Col. 6)

"Govt. Responsible For Present Deadlock"

Expectations Of Split In Congress Ranks Falsified

"C. R.'s" TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA'S LEADERSHIP IN ANDHRA CONFERENCE

NANDYAL, June 20.

"What we really want is an assurance of non-interference by the Governors in the matter of our activities directed towards the fulfilment of our election pledges, but not in the matter of any programme calculated to wreck Government of India Act," declared Mr. Brahmayya, presiding over the 16th Andhra Provincial Conference to-day.

RESPONSIBILITY ON GOVT.

He affirmed that such of them as were considering the Congressmen's attitude in refusing ministries as one of irresponsibility, would soon realise that the responsibility for the present deadlock lay on the Government and not on the Congressmen. He emphasised the constructive programme of the Congress, and at the same time warned the Congressmen to be alert and prepare themselves for any possible civil disobedience.

FULL CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA

Delegates from all over the Andhra are attending the conference which was opened by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Working Committee meeting under the presidentship of Mr. T. Prakasam, passed a resolution expressing full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and the All-India Congress Committee, and condemning the formation of the interim ministry.—A. P.

DON'T EXAGGERATE SMALL DIFFERENCES

C. R.'s Warning

NANDYAL, June 20.

Opening the Andhra Provincial Conference, to-day, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said that such conferences as these should not be loaded with too many ceremonial functions. He warned the people against exaggerating small differences beyond proportion; otherwise they would be unable to strive together for a common purpose. When once a decision was arrived at, they must carry it out. He hoped they had the strength to pass resolutions which expressed their opinion, and which they would put into practice.

EXPECTATIONS FALSIFIED

The enemies of the Congress had been hoping that Congressmen would quarrel among themselves, and there would be a split among them. So far these expectations have been falsified. Their victory in the elections had not so much impressed the enemies as their united Front after the elections. The British Government had expected a split between the Rightists and Leftists in the Congress, so that they could walk into the Breach. India would not lay any emphasis between the Right and the Left.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, proceeding, said that the drowning of the interim ministry was trying to catch at a straw. He criticised Sir K. V. Reddi's reference to intercommunal strength of elected members. Mr. Rajagopalachari paid a tribute to Gandhiji's leadership. Other countries might well be willing to exchange their Empires for Gandhiji's leadership. Under that leadership Mr. Rajagopalachari was sure they would reach the goal of the Congress. Congressmen might have differences, but they knew how to co-operate and stand united. Whatever be the decision of the Congress on office acceptance it was absurd for anyone to expect Madras to slip away. Madras would maintain as high a standard of loyalty as any province, even as it lagged behind none in securing congress majorities.—A. P.

AIR-CONDITIONED CARRIAGES

G. I. P. To Have Trial In July

From Our Correspondent.

SIMLA, June 18.

The latest advices received at the Railway Board show that five air conditioning coaches, which are being constructed at G. I. P. Parel Workshop, are almost complete with the exception of a few minor parts, which are expected from Europe very shortly. Originally it was anticipated that the coaches would be ready in April last but owing to the armaments programme in European countries, air conditioning apparatus arrived too late. Of the five First Class coaches under construction, one is expected to be ready for trial at the end of July.

FIRST TRIAL

The first trial will be to test the soundness of the mechanical parts. If this proves successful, then another trial of all five coaches for testing the efficacy of the air conditioning plant will take place somewhere near Delhi, in Sind or some other area where conditions of travel are fairly difficult. It is probable that at this second trial besides the technical staff of the Railways and some high official, the Press will also be invited.

ADDITIONAL COST

The Railway Board is at present calculating the cost of this additional facility to First Class passengers and it appears almost certain that the surcharge will be about Rs. 26 per passenger between Calcutta and Bombay, on which line these coaches will be attached to Mail trains. If the experiment proves successful, the similar coaches might be attached to the other important trains in other areas.

NEW INDIAN BARRISTERS-AT-LAW

The following were called to the Bar at the Inns Court, Call Day of Trinity Term:

LINCOLN'S INN

E. E. Jairaj, B.A. (Hons.), Bombay University.

Khemchand Rewachand Fatehchand Khilnani, B.A. (Hons.), Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Bombay University.

Ajit Kumar Mukherji, LL.B. (Hons.), London, B.A., Calcutta.

Appasaheb Balasaheb Pant, B.A. (Hons.), Brasenose College, Oxford.

Mrigendra Mohan Sen, B.A. (Hons.), Calcutta University.

Sheshrao Krishnarao Wankhede, B.A., the Morris College, Nagpur.

MIDDLE TEMPLE

Akiva Persitz, B.A., Univ. Coll. Oxford.

Narendra Lal.

Ghanshyam Vishva Nath, B.A., Trinity, Cambridge.

Biharilal Narayanji Anantani.

Purushottam Thakordas Dalal, B.A. (Bombay).

Dattatraya Narayan Maluste B. Com (London), M.A. (Bombay).

Amarshi Odhavji Shanghari, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay).

J. L. R. Pillai.

H. C. Mahindroo, B.A., LL.B., Punjab).

Khaja Zainulabedin, B.A. (Madras).

Vasudeo Ganesh Mohile, M.A., LL.B. (Bombay).

INNER TEMPLE

Prince Chumbhot of Siam, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford.

J. B. Wadia.

GRAY'S INN

Mahmud Rahim Parpia, B.A. (Bombay).

PROF. RANGA FOR KARNATAK

From Our Correspondent.

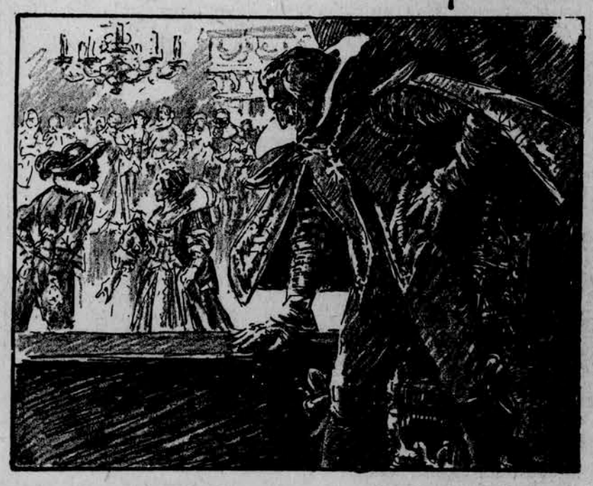
NAVALGUND, June 19.

Navalgund Taluka Ryot Conference will be held at Nargund on Monday the 21st inst.

Messrs. Venkanagowda Patil and Shankar Kurtkori visited villages of Arasingodi Kuragovinkop Hirekoppa, Konnur, Hatti, Kanakikoppa, Gurlakatti, Siddapur, Jagpur, Hunasikatti and Kalakeri and addressed mass meetings. Konnur and Nargund people are making brisk preparations for the Conference.

Prof. Ranga and Mrs. Kamaladevi will arrive on Monday noon. The Conference Pandal arranged in Basavaraj cotton press. Good response from Nargund merchants.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



IN THE CARDINAL'S GALLERY

The loud acclamations with which the populace had greeted the arrival of the king were repeated half an hour after in honour of the queen, who was now entering the hall. She, too, looked tired and troubled.

At the moment she entered the curtain of a small gallery was drawn aside, and the pale face of the cardinal appeared. He smiled mockingly. The queen was not wearing her bow of diamonds. When the queen had received the compliments of the city dignitaries the king went up to her suddenly and said, "Why, Madame, have you not put on the diamond bow as I asked you to?"

"I was afraid to lose them in such a crowd, but I can send for them if your Majesty wishes me to do so."

THE CARDINAL PLAYS HIS TRUMP CARD

"Do so, Madame", replied the king. "I wish you to wear my present to-night."

After this interlude, which necessarily puzzled those around, the king and queen retired to their respective apartments in order to dress for the ball. The king came out first from his room attired in an elegant hunting costume.

The cardinal dressed as a Spanish cavalier met the king at the foot of the stairs and handed him a box. On opening it the king turned pale, for it contained two of the familiar diamond drops.

"What is the meaning of this?" demanded he of the cardinal.

"Nothing, your Majesty. Only, if the queen is wearing the diamond bow, and you only find ten diamond drops, ask her Majesty who has removed the missing two."

(Continued from Col. 5.)

shares. These institutions are governed by private bodies to very admirably. But with the existence of such numerous institutions, a control over these markets by the Provincial Government is an imperative necessity in order to purge out all the undesirable elements that may be present from time to time. The Bombay Government have already taken an initiative in the case of the Stock Exchange, and it would be a welcome move if they extend their control over the other markets in the city.

Science and Industry

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY SERVICE

A Little Care Will Avoid Many Accidents

(By A. S. TROLLIP.)
Secretary, Safety First Assn.

Although machines are now used for most of the metal shaping and forming work that was formerly done by hand, many operations still require the use of hand tools. Among these are filing, chipping, bench-work in general, and black-smithing. The thought of danger is specially associated with moving machines, but although these do cause a great many accidents, a surprisingly large number of the injuries received in machine shops result from the use of hand tools.

The possibilities of accidents in connection with machines are easily apparent. The swift, untiring motion, and the grinding, clattering, and whirring sounds, suggest relentless force; and while machines are in motion, contact of any portion of the human anatomy with certain parts of the machines almost inevitably results in personal injury.

CARELESSNESS AND NEGLECT

The danger associated with hand tools is far less obvious, yet implements of this kind contribute largely to our accident statistics. Moreover, the accidents that they produce are nearly all due to personal carelessness or neglect. Mishandling tools, neglecting to keep them in good condition, and leaving them about in dangerous places, are forms of carelessness that cause trouble sooner or later.

INSPECTION TOUR

If an observant Engineer makes a tour with special reference to Hand Tool Efficiency, he will, in watching the workmen at work, discover many causes of inefficiency. Here is a workman loosening a nut with a spanner, in order to make it fit the nut he has had to build it up with shim plates.

Here is a carpenter spending minutes in looking for the tools he wants, turning his tools over and over, spoiling the cutting edges of his chisels and planes, etc., and exposing his hands to injury.

Such incidents are unfortunately common. They represent in the trained observer's mind symptoms of inefficiency which require treatment in the interests of improved production and decreased costs.

TECHNIQUE OF USING HAND TOOLS

The technique of using hand tools is most important; this can only be mastered through strict training under an experienced workman. The motions necessary should be carefully analysed. Transferring them to paper in the shape of diagrammatic sketches will be of considerable value. The following axioms in the use of hand tools will be of value in achieving technique:—

1. Always use the tool in the correct way. Regard this as a drill, just as you would handle a file on parade. If you do not know how to do the job, ask someone who does.

2. Keep cutting tools sharp. They are more efficient and safer. Protect their edges when not in immediate use, e.g., laying a plane on its side.

3. Use the proper sized tool for the job, e.g. screw drivers, wrenches.

4. Holding work. Work must be held firmly and rigidly in a vice or form for this purpose. Carpenters on outside jobs frequently violate this axiom by holding work in their hands when planing.

5. Avoid excessive and unnecessary pressure on screw drivers, machine files, wood chisels, knives, wrenches.

6. In swinging tools at close quarters exercise great care

7. Use the correct tool for the job. See that it is in good condition. Using tools for purposes for which they are not designed is a frequent cause of trouble, especially in homes where such instruments as screw drivers are used for all sorts of purposes for which they have not been designed, e.g. the screw driver is often used to cut, to press a tin open, to remove tacks, etc.

8. Avoid using a tool that you are not skilled in its use. Many tools require considerable skill in their use, e.g., adze. No workman should be allowed to use a tool that is strange to him.

9. Cultivate good House-keeping methods by properly placing your tools around you, this is an exceedingly important matter. Not only should they be placed so that they will not harm anybody, but they should also be placed so that they can be found by the workmen in the minimum time, and placed so that their cutting edges may be protected. When workmen are working at elevations this point requires particular attention, as quite often these tools fall off and fall on someone's head. Such tools and loose parts which are being worked upon, or which have been kept for incorporation into a fixed part should be securely held so that there is no chance of falling. Attention to these important details will not only reduce accidents but will improve workmanship.

10. Choose well designed and properly balanced tools. Many accidents are caused by unsuitable design and balance. This is often serious in hatchets and saws used for cutting of meat.

11. Keep the feet and limbs out of line with the travel of the tool, e.g., in using an adze, axe, sledge. This can be done in all circumstances but only by forethought and practice.

12. In chipping protect yourself by wearing goggles and protect others by avoiding chipping into them.

TOOL ROOM

In the Analysis of Hand Tool Efficiency, the method of making and maintaining the tools, require close examination.

Firstly: Is a Tool Room maintained for the purpose, or are workmen responsible for their own tools? Even in the smallest works this function should be separated and given to one workman, even if it takes him only an hour a week. This practice is both more efficient and less costly. To enable the work to be satisfactorily carried out, the Tool Room and Bench must be properly equipped with Forge, Grinding Machines and Heat Treatment Furnaces, etc.

To correct tool steel must be purchased. The tools must be properly designed, formed and tempered.

WOOD DEFIES FIRE

Forest Research Reveals Amazing Qualities Of Timber

It is claimed by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, that properly designed timber houses give as much safety against fire as structures of any other kind. But how should one build fire-resistant timber structures?

This is explained in a pamphlet on the subject just issued by the Institute

It has been long accepted, even by steel and concrete enthusiasts, that properly designed timber frames take more time to collapse in a fire than unprotected steel which warps and bends rapidly under heat, and allows the roof and walls to fall in. In Europe and America, timber is still extensively used for "framing, roofing and flooring" in mill and factory buildings, particularly in the vicinity of forest areas. The best possible fire protection with timber can be obtained if houses are built on well-established principles. These principles are capable of application without unduly raising the cost of a building, while they ensure reasonable durability and and low cost of maintenance.

SEVERAL TYPES

There are several types of timber building construction available, the type used varying with the requirements of industrial processes or the accommodation required.

Sixteen principles of fire-resistant timber construction that are based on research as well as long experience are given in the pamphlet but it may be explained that it is not necessary to apply all of them to residential buildings like bungalows. To structures that are exposed to more than the average "fire-hazard", however, they should be applied.

NEW INDUSTRIES FOR CHINA

Government To Help In Lar -Scale Programme

Regulations governing the granting of guaranteed interest and subsidies to special domestic industries, as formulated by the Ministry of Industries, had been promulgated by the National Government.

Consisting of 15 articles in total, Article 1 stipulates that the following seven home industries capitalized at more than dol. 1,000,000 may apply for guaranteed interest of grants-in-aid.

Motor manufacturers, elector-motor manufacturers, machine manufacturers, metallurgic factories, liquification plants, transportation material manufacturers, and other important industries which deserve the benefit of guaranteed interest and subsidies.

The limit of the amount of guaranteed interest, Article 2 states is five per cent on the annual interest of paid-up capital and six per cent on the annual interest of debentures, and the maximum period is seven years.

CASH SUBSIDIES

The granting of cash subsidies, on the other hand, will be based upon the annual production and the market price of products which are to receive governmental aid.

In applying for such assistance the following information should be included in the application; assets and liabilities, methods of manufacture and methods of estimating the cost of production, the equipment of the plant, the plan of the factory, all registered documents, names and kinds of factories, names of important officials of the factory, the location of the head office and head factory, capitalization and the amount of paid-up capital, the history of the factory, and its recent business conditions, the kinds of products annual production and sales, the annual consumption of raw materials.

Upon the receipt of the application, the Ministry of Industries will refer it to a Special Industries Guaranteed Interest and Subsidies Examination Commission for examination. This Commission will be organized by representatives of the Ministry of Industries and other relevant organs.

Should the result of the examination of the Commission turn out to be favourable the application will be submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval.

REPAYMENT

Beginning from the year following the expiration of the guaranteed interest period, the applicant should begin to repay one-tenth of the total amount of guaranteed interest received. But if business conditions are good, the applicant should increase the amount of repayment.

The payment of guaranteed interest and subsidies will be ceased during the suspension of operation.

Any factory which employs illegitimate means to secure the guaranteed interest or subsidies will be punished according to law, aside from being required to refund the original amount thus secured.

The business and books of factories receiving governmental aid should be subject to the constant inspection and supervision of representatives of the Ministry of Industries.

They are also required to submit a business report together with a profit and loss statement to the Ministry at the end of each business year.

Furthermore, they are subject to the guidance of the Special Industries Guidance Commission in matters relating to management and technique. The Commission will be organised by experts engaged by the Ministry.

In case the beneficiaries desire to increase the amount of capital, issue debentures, change and scope of their business and suspend operation, they should first secure the approval of the Ministry of Industries.

Any beneficiary who violates any one of the aforesaid regulations or other relevant rulings will be deprived of his privileges by the Executive Yuan upon petition of the Ministry of Industries.

NEW COAL MINES

Huge appropriations are being considered by the Honan and Kiangsi provincial governments for the exploitation of two coal mines in the near future.

In co-operation with the Peiping-Hankow Railway Administration, the Honan provincial government is planning to develop the coal mines at Rengshan near Yuhsien in central Honan, with a capital of dol. 20,000,000.

Another report from Nanchang states that the Kiangsi provincial administration will spend dol. 600,000 to mine the rich coal fields at Tiento, in western Kiangsi. A special committee is being formed to carry out the project.

Honan and Kiangsi are two of coal producing provinces in China Honan coal being principally anthracite in composition while that mined in Kiangsi is mostly bituminous.

WOOLLEN FACTORY

The establishment of a woollen factory in Chinghai Province to boost China's woollen industry is being planned by industrial circles.

According to a tantative five-year plan worked out by the sponsors, the establishment and development of the factory will proceed by the three stages. During the first year one mill capable of manufacturing 1,000,000 catties of fleece wool per year will be established. During the third and fifth years a second and a third mill will be established, and the amount of fleece wool to be produced will be increased to 2,000,000 catties and 3,000,000 successively. The sites of the mills will be in Sining and Huangyun, wool producing centres in Chinghai.

New scientific methods will be employed for the manufacture of the fleece wool, which, when sufficiently produced, will be exported to foreign countries by way of Shanghai and Tientsin, besides being distributed to various parts of the country.

When the foreign market is adequately extended, sales agencies will be formed in important commercial centres abroad.

A POWERFUL DREDGER

Can Excavate 88 Million Cubic Feet Per Year

One of the recent achievements of French engineering is a dredge "Pas-De-Calais II", whose annual capacity represents the volumes of a dike as long and as wide as the Champs-Elysees in Paris, and 49 feet high.

This dredge was built by the Chantiers de France at Dunkerque, for the Port of Boulogne. The authorities of this port wished to deepen the basins from 31 to 36 feet. This task, and the later upkeep of basins to these depths, would have involved the construction of several dredges of the normal type. Technical studies showed that it would be more economical to construct a single dredge, of power and dimensions hitherto unknown.

In less than a year, the Chantiers de France built and launched this ship, which is 236 feet long and 44 feet in the beam, and has a draft of 17 feet. The dredging apparatus consists of a chain of 49 buckets having a capacity of 186 gallons each, making a total of nearly 1,480 cubic feet for each revolution of the chain.

The bucket ladder is placed at the stern and dredging can be carried on satisfactorily to a depth of 75 feet.

The motive power is furnished by two double compound steam engines developing a total power of 1200 HP. The same engines serve to drive the ship.

This dredge, after having removed 280 million cubic feet of earth for the deepening of the harbour, will then maintain it at depth of 36 feet by removing annually 70 million cubic feet.

FRENCH ENGINEERING PROGRESS

Brochure Contains Interesting Information

"French Engineering Achievements" is an attractive brochure published by the Paris Chamber of Commerce. It gives interesting details of some striking examples of engineering progress in all fields; land, sea and air. Many of these established world records and some have that distinction even to-day. Projects mentioned in these pages include developments in steel, electric, aeronautical and ship-building industries. The brochure which is profusely illustrated should prove of great interest to industrialists and engineers. It may be had from Centre D'Informations Documentaires, 23 Rue Notre Dame Des Victoires, Paris.

IN COLOUR NOW

A new industry is being established for working a process by means of which aluminium can be dyed in beautiful permanent colours. Although aluminium has been coloured previously the process to be carried on in Birmingham is new.

The process is electrical, and gives a protective covering to the aluminium, which becomes an integral part of the metal, and is not in the form of a deposit as in chromium plating. Aluminium by this process becomes insulated against electrical current up to 500 volts, and it will not corrode.

Beautiful coloured effects can be obtained by means of the process, and the colours being heat and light resisting are absolutely permanent.

SPECIAL REMISSION IN NON-BARRAGE AREAS

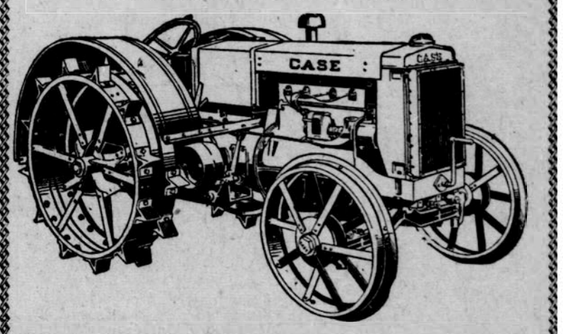
KARACHI (By Mail).

In view of the low prices of agricultural produce as compared with those prevailing when the last settlements were introduced the Government of Sind have sanctioned special remission in the non-barrage areas of various Talukas of districts Dadu, Larkana, Nawabshah, Sukkur and Karachi, for Rabi, 1936-37.

The extent of remission is about 12 1|2 per cent on the assessment and the crops include rape seed, wheat, gram, 'matar' barley and 'Jabho.'—United Press.

Jubbulpore, June 18.—A G.I.P. Railway gangman, who was sleeping under a tunnel was run over and killed by the Katni-Bina passenger, says a Saugor report received here to-day.—United Press.

AGENTS WANTED
"CASE"
Tractors and Agricultural Implements



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95, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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ESSENCE OF CHICKEN
DURING AND AFTER ILLNESS
WHEN.... Pneumonia, Typhoid or Enteric have taken toll of your strength Brand's Essence of Chicken will quickly restore vitality and strength.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND—CONTAINS NO PRESERVATIVES

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OGDEN'S
GUINEA GOLD MAGNUMS
THE CIGARETTE WITH THE TOBACCO OF GOLDEN COLOUR
GG/33A

NO PLACE FOR MILITANT FEMINISM

Rani Rajwade's Advice To Women's Fellowship Of Service

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, June 20.

Rao Rani Lady Laxmibai Rajwade presided over the first anniversary celebration of the Womens' Fellowship of Service, an institution founded by women and for women on the lines of the Servants of India Society, at the Gokhale Memorial Hall last evening.

Miss Godavari Gokhale, one of the two foundation members of the service first read out the report of the work of the Fellowship during the first year of its existence.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Principal Dr. Kamalabai Deshpande, Mrs. Maclean and Pundit Hirdaynath Kunzru then paid glowing tributes to the Fellowship for its achievements during the year of its existence and praised its foundation members on their well-merited services to the women of the country.

RANI RAJWADE'S ADVICE

In her presidential address Rani Rajwade said that to her an institution like the Fellowship was a distinct community. It was not merely a place where certain uniformities are enforced as in a regiment or in office. Quite as important as the practical training in social and political work, she said, was the initiation into an atmosphere rarefied by a spirit of service, intense devotion and a constant sharing of experience; for such a Fellowship is really a group of people who subject all their other wordly instincts to the service of social purposes. In fact you create here an order almost as austere as a religious order though wedded to less spiritual aims. All this naturally involves the coming together of persons with lasting affinities which possibly transcend the commoner affinities of political preference, class feelings or material interests.

Proceeding Rani Rajwade said that the method of scientific approach to the spheres of activity, a feature commonly shared by the Fellowship with the Servants of India Society, appealed to her most. She advised the workers to learn to understand the needs and wants of men and women than to have merely an intellectual grasp of their problems and to measure their effort against the happiness and freedom of the men and women they serve than they should merely rise to the top of socio-political movements.

NO MILITANCY PLEASE

Commending the wisdom of the scheme to affiliate the Fellowship for the time being to the Servants of India Society Rani Rajwade observed that there was no place for militant feminism in modern Indian world, for the co-operation given by men had been so unstinted and spontaneous that need for militant feminism had never arisen. But then the Fellowship must develop its own point of view in all matters, so that in time a separation of identities might be realistically faced.

Rani Laxmibai concluded her address with a fervent appeal for financial help for the Fellowship.

The function terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Miss Bhalerao, another foundation member of the Fellowship.

Baroda Delegates To Rural Hygiene Conference

BARODA, June 19.

Prince Pratapsinhrao Raje of Baroda, who is now in America, will go to Java in the first week of July to attend the Ruray Hygiene Conference. Mr. Ramanlal Desai, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Mr. Sane, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture will also attend the Conference.—United Press.

Cement Factory For Bhavnagar

BARODA, June 19.

Certain industrialists are making efforts to start a cement factory at Bhavnagar. It is reported that, the sea-clay which was sent to Germany for examination, has given good results and hence there are good prospects for a cement factory.

It is learnt that the State will give some financial aid.—United Press.

CO-OPERATION IN SIND

Registrar And Chairman Of Board Of Directors Interview Minister

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI: June 20.

Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Chairman, Board of Directors of the Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank and Mr. Sidiki, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Sind had two-hour interview with Mr. Bundeh Ali Khan Talpur, Minister-in-Charge of Revenue, during which Mr. R. E. Gibson, Revenue Commissioner, was also present. It is understood that in the course of the interview matters at dispute such as loan policy, rate of interest and Registrar's recent letters to Mr. Jamshed Mehta were discussed, both placing their view points.

Mr. Talpur interviewed after the meeting said he had noticed a conciliatory spirit pervading the conversations and while on the major issues they will continue personal consultations with each other or if necessary, obtain legal opinion in such a manner as to promote the welfare of the Bank and agriculturists in the province.

Neither Mr. Mehta nor Mr. Sidiki, however, had anything to say about the interview with the Minister.

THEY DEMAND PAYMENT

It is understood the Governor will return to Karachi from Ziarat on June 27.

The "Associated Press" has been officially informed that the announcement of the personnel and the terms of reference of the Reorganisation Committee has been held up, as certain members who were asked to serve on the committee have asked for remuneration and Government has not yet reached any decision thereon. The Committee will survey the wide field of administration and recommend where any re-organisation is necessary, whereby work would be better performed at a lower cost.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind and Lt.-Col. N. Briggs, Director of Public Health and Prisons, Sind are leaving to-night for Simla to attend the Conference of the Central Board of Public Health, which will last for two days. Sind delegates are expected to return after a week.

CORONATION MEDALS

A special ceremony will be conducted by the Governor when he will present Coronation Medals in Karachi to persons whose names will be announced after His Excellency's return from Ziarat.

Dr. K. Tarabai Punniah, prominent social worker succeeded in obtaining injection under Sarda Act restraining marriage of a girl less than 13 years to an elderly Gujarati, which was to come off this evening. The incident has caused a mild flutter in the Gujarati circles.

SIR PHEROZE SETHNA

Sir Pheroze Sethna is flying from England to India reaching here on Monday and expects to fly to Bombay. The same or the following day, if a special plane could be chartered.

HEAT WAVE IN DELHI

Several Cases Of Sunstroke Round About City

NEW DELHI, June 19.

Delhi has been experiencing a heat wave for the last three days, the temperature hovering in the neighbourhood of 110 degrees.

There have been several cases of sunstroke in the villages round about the City.—A.P.

IN DEFENCE OF JAPAN

(Continued from Page 6.)

tal race they have a sense of human dignity, sense of the serious business of life and one is sure they would prefer racial suicide to prancing about or howling like makebelieve wolf-cubs. They would prefer a system of training that would produce more young men, who would blow themselves to bits with hand grenade in an effort to blow up the enemy barbed wire to die recklessly in what they so pitiably imagine as the service of their country. We must certainly condemn their extreme, fanatical nationalism without condemning the sheer heroism that their governing class so systematically exploits. Japan ruthlessly suppresses to-day everything which she suspects as likely to endanger "status quo" of the social order with its class of militarists and employers of sweated labour. There is certainly not much to choose between this attitude and the worst kind of imperialism.

UNIONIST PARTY SURPRISE

Member Of Party In Power To Move Cut Motions

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, June 18.

It is understood the Punjab Assembly Secretariat has received notice of only two cut motions so far both from a member of the Unionist Party. This unusual decision of a member of the Party in power to attempt to censure of Government is stated to have been taken with the concurrence of the Party as a whole and is explained by the desire to dispel any misconceptions that the electorate might begin to entertain if the members of the Unionist Party allow themselves to suffer by contract with active and energetic Opposition. It is expected, however, that these cut motions may not be pressed to division.

Opposition plans will be formulated at a meeting to be held tomorrow. Conversation among some members of the Assembly reveals the desire to amend rules regarding adjournment motions so as to prevent "frivolous, and unnecessary" motions being given notice of. They appear to feel that adjournment motions provide a weapons, which should be used only on very important occasions.

It is expected the majority of members will support amendments designed to secure such a restricted use.

COTTON CROP IN NIZAM'S STATE

Fall In Acreage During Current Year

HYDERABAD, (By Mail).

The following is the final memorandum on the cultivation of cotton crop in the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1936-37.

On an average of five years ending 1934-35, the area under cotton crop in these Dominions represents 14.88 per cent. of the total area in India. This is the final forecast which gives the estimated area under cotton, khariff and rabi and also its probable outturn harvested or expected to be harvested.

The area is estimated at 3,080,007 acres against 3,697,749 acres during the same period last year, showing a decrease of 617,742 acres or about 16.70 per cent. The decrease is due to less acreage of kharif having been brought under cultivation on account of insufficiency of rainfall in the western districts as stated in the previous forecast. Compared with the last forecast the acreage shows an increase of 0.14 per cent. and it is mainly in Talingana tract due to complete returns of rabi.

The outturn in terms of bales is estimated at 499,258 bales, as compared with 569,252 bales during the corresponding period last year, showing a decrease of 69,994 bales or about 12.29 per cent. compared with the last forecast, the increase in yield amounts to 0.12 per cent.—United Press.

BOMBAY E. S. & TRAMWAYS CO LTD.

GROSS RECEIPTS FOR MAY

*Electric Supply for May 1937 Rs. 36,58,418.
8,21,238; up to the end of May 1937 Rs. Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for May 1937 Rs. 6,42,907; up to the end of May 1937 31,27,869
Decrease over same period last year up to the end of May 1937 Rs. 63,937
*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

BUENOS AIRES LINSEED MARKET

BUENOS AIRES, June 19.

	Last closing	To-day's closing
July ..	15.42	15.40
August ..	15.42	15.41
September ..	15.44	15.43

The market is quiet.
Final closing:—

July ..	15.45	15.39
August ..	15.46	15.41
September ..	15.49	15.43

—Reuter.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 19

Wheat	13,300 cwts.
Linseed	5,152 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	6 cwts.
Gingellyseed	69 cwts.
Poppyseed	71 cwts.
Groundnuts	8,973 cwts.
Castorseed	1,125 cwts.
Rice	7,671 cwts.
Myrabellams	2,083 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,582 cwts.
Gram	998 cwts.
Jowar	1,039 cwts.
Bajree	767 cwts.
Indian sugar	5,924 cwts.
Coal	1,385 tons.

It has been decided to hold the Baroda State Municipal Conference in the month of July.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

though the difficulties in the way are great. The United States is suspicious about the Pact. The Japanese are rather eager about it. The new Government in Tokio is a national coalition against extreme militarism. It is looked upon with rather hopeful eyes by European statesmen generally. Whether Mr. Lyons's bold move will be accepted so readily is another matter. "The Yellow Peril" is still a useful scare among certain politicians. Japan is one of the bogeys of the Imperial Defenders, particularly in Britain. Mr. Lyons has obviously a more realistic view of the whole problem than some of the experts in Whitehall. His plan is quite a straightforward one. He proposes a non-aggression pact for the Pacific with no special comments. As the Japanese are to-day Australia's second best customers for wool, the economic impetus is forceful. Australia might encourage it by immigration favours. Difficulties, however, arise on the political side. It is doubtful if the Japanese will join while Manchukuo remains an unrecognised conquest. That would mean satisfying the Chinese and the Russia as well. When Mr. Lyons first broached his scheme, the sceptics thought it stillborn. To-day's Australian-Japanese conversation in London means that it is very much alive.

Chamberlain's Retreat

As I wrote last week, Mr. Neville Chamberlain's new Government is not having a smooth running. When the Government flung overboard a clause of the Finance Bill on Thursday night (June 10), because it was unintelligible, Mr. Chamberlain made his third important retreat in a fortnight. The Government has also withdrawn the National Defence Contribution and the Motor Regulations. When the Finance Bill was discussed in Committee on Thursday night, Sir John Simon, the new Chancellor, gave a bewildering explanation of a complicated new clause on taxation relief which, he admitted, he himself did not understand. After members pressed that the clause be withdrawn for further consideration, the Chancellor held a hurried and anxious consultation with officials and whips and withdrew the clause. Naturally, the general impression in the lobbies that neither the new Chancellor nor the new Prime Minister is putting up a good show over the Finance Bill and the stock of the National Government has stumped heavily.

Sir John Simon has to meet the situation in the House of Commons as well as in his National Liberals ranks. For the time being he has been able to hold together his followers who gave him an ultimatum of repudiating his leadership. Of course, as was said in the lobby of the House on Monday night these Simonite revolts are always occurring, but they always die where they are born in the smoke rooms and Lobbies. There is no conceivable ground for any revolt that an outsider can revolt. I am told that two main grievances are infuriating the group. The first is that the Simonite Liberals are entitled to stronger representation than they have now got in the Government, and the second that the famous Co-ordinating Committee is not giving it any more seats to fight than it already holds.

By Tuesday night the Simonite Revolt ended in the passing of a vote of confidence in their leader. The resolution extended this confidence to the Prime Minister and the Government. So ends one more Simonite mutiny, which had begun in the lobbies and ended there. Of course, about half-a-dozen members of the group are nursing now half a dozen different grievances, more personal than political, but they did not feel sufficiently strongly about them to go to the meeting of the group at the House on Tuesday night. In these circumstances, Sir John's success was complete and prompt. He had no need to enlarge upon the dissensions imputed to the group in the press, but only to ask for a vote of confidence as a demonstration of the group's loyalty to himself and the Government. And somebody at once got up and proposed a vote of confidence, and it was passed unanimously without further discussion.

GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE & INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH BUREAU

(Continued from page 6.)

leave and Mr. Gilmore, the Engineer Superintendent of the Government Test House succeeds him to pilot Industrial Research from Delhi and Simla, the research laboratory being stationed at Alipore. What are the special merits of Mr. Gilmore to justify his appointment to this high office! Is there any dearth of eminent Indian scientist who could be induced to accept a post carrying Rs. 2,000 per month plus a princely allowance?—Yours etc.,

"ONE WHO KNOWS".

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 18.

Broach July/Aug. Op. 226 1/4; Highest 227 1/2; Lowest 226 1/4; Closing 227 1/4

Broach A/M. 1938 Op. 231 3/4; Highest 233 1/2; Lowest 231 3/4; Closing 233.

Oomra July Op. 220; Highest 220; Lowest 220; Closing 220.

Oomra D/J. Op. 213 1/4; Highest 213 1/4; Lowest 213; Closing 213.

Bengal July Op. 191; Highest 191; Lowest 191; Closing 191.

Bengal D/J. Op. 178 1/2; Highest 178 1/2; Lowest 178 1/2; Closing 178 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach July/August (21-6-37) Rs. 2 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach July/August (30-6-37) Rs. 5.

T/Mandi for Broach July/August (21-7-37) Rs. 9 1/4

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 26 1/2.

COLOUR PRICES

Bombay, June 19

Alizarine Paste 20 per cent Rs. 74 per cwt.

Alizarine Paste 16 per cent Rs. 85-13 per cwt.

Indigo Grains 60 per cent Rs. 1-11-6 per lb.

Congo Red H Dark Rs. 0-9-6 per lb.
Congo Red 12 B Rs. 0-11-6 per lb.
Congo Red Russian Rs. 0-9-6 per lb.
Metanil Yellow 2 Bulls Rs. 0-15-0 per lb.

Sulphur Black Rs. 0-3-6 per lb.
Cheap Colours Rs. 0-7-0 per lb.
(all qualities)

YARN MARKET EASY

Bombay, June 18.

The continued sharp decline in prices of Raw Material during the whole past week has naturally affected the Yarn Market very adversely as a result of which prices have declined to the extent of 1/8 of an anna per lb. in Indian yarns. Even at the decline, most of the rates quoted are simply nominal inasmuch as demand from the consuming centres has been more or less at a standstill. As usual in declining markets, the Southern Indian Mills have started a campaign of lowering the rates and it is reported that some of the leading mills over there have reduced their rates to the extent of half an anna per lb. in medium and fine counts. It looks as if the old policy of cut-throat competition amongst the Southern Indian Mills has again been revived and if cotton prices become still more unfavourable prices may be reduced still further. Reports from Northern Markets are not encouraging but still some hand to mouth sales are possible over there at prices somewhat lower than before. Monsoon has not yet broken in a satisfactory way and as usual dealers are closely watching the course of the monsoon and awaiting further developments in that direction. Offtake has considerably reduced as usual in declining markets. On the whole market has remained distinctly easy all round and a further small decline in prices is expected in the next few days particularly due to continued absence of satisfactory demand from the consuming centres.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Enquiries have considerably increased not only in bundle yarns but also in cop yarns but the prices indicated by the buyers appear to be much too low to admit of any business of importance. It is reported that the Manchester Spinners have not reduced their rates fully in sympathy with the recent sharp decline in American and Egyptian Cotton and naturally therefore business is getting increasingly difficult unless the yarn prices are at least correspondingly reduced.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS.

As forecasted in our previous reports stocks in Japanese and Shangnai yarns in the local market as well as in consuming districts are very limited and naturally therefore prices have not at all gone down in this class of yarns in spite of recent sharp decline in cotton. It is evident therefore that the position particularly in Japanese and Shanghai yarns is very healthy and as the arrivals are small and are not expected to increase, with any upturn in cotton, prices will show a sharp advance. Speculative turnover in Mercerised yarns is very restricted owing to drastic decline in cotton but the prices have not shown any material decline owing to very healthy position and also due to firm attitude shown by the Japanese Spinners for fresh forward purchases. The future tendency is distinctly cheerful.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Prices have remained practically unchanged with a slightly easy undertone owing to restricted demand from local as well as uncountry markets and also due to sympathetic effect of recent sharp decline in cotton. Turnover during the week has therefore been very limited. Enquiries from the Mills have also temporarily subsided but it is reported that some of the Mills have entered into forward contracts for Art Silk Cloths and naturally therefore as soon as market becomes more steady, improvement in demand will be in evidence. As regards forward business Japanese Spinners continue to show firm attitude and are not inclined to make sales at any lower prices. The prices ruling in the local market are therefore much below replacing costs and any substantial buying from consuming districts is bound to result into further improvement in prices. As regards Italian yarns there has been no change in official prices and turnover is rather limited on account of the absence of stocks in well-known Deniers. The future tendency is rather uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

There have been no sales of importance done by the local Mills during the week under review. It is reported that as the yarn prices are not remunerative, most of the Mills are not inclined to make free sales of yarns and are rather interested more and more in increased production of cloth. Buyers on the other hand have not been showing any anxiety to make purchase at the moment and have been eagerly awaiting further course of the monsoon. The future outlook remains uncertain.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, June 19

N Y Kaisha ss Tokiwa Maru of 4250 reg tons, Captain J Matsuoka arrived from Yokohama via Japan and China Ports, Singapore, Colombo and Marmagoa with passengers and general cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Tosari of 4418 reg tons, Captain H Stobbe arrived from Vancouver via Seatta Tacoma, Portland Los Angeles, San Francisco, Manila, Samarang, Batavia, Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Vasna of 2026 reg tons, Captain J Rowe arrived from Basrah via Khoramshahre Abadan, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

P and O ss Mooltan of 12823 reg tons Captain F E French arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Hobart, Melbourne, Adelaide, Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia ss Jalamani of 2348 reg tons Captain J E Taylor arrived from Bassein, via Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin and Calicut with general cargo

P and O ss Soudan of 3477 reg tons, Captain C L Collins arrived from Rotterdam via Antwerp, Port Said, Port Sudan and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

F F Campbell ss City of Hankow of 4735 reg tons, Captain P Jones sailed for Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo

P and O ss Mooltan of 12823 reg tons Captain F E French sailed for London via Aden and Marseilles with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino ss Sumatra of 3651 reg tons, Captain L Muissan sailed for Kobe via Karachi and Colombo with local and same bottom cargo.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, June 19

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Sumatra 3651 Karachi 19-6 L Triestino
2 City of Canterbury 5290 tons, Liverpool 20-6 K Nixon
9 Takiwa Maru 4281 Karachi 28-6 N Y Kaisha
11 City of Hankow 4735 Colombo 19-6 F F Campbell
13 H T Nouralia 5624 Southampton, 21-6 Prin. Sea T. Officer
15 Takliwa 4742 Durban 22-6 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Baroda 1988 P Gulf 23-6 M M
4 Vasna 2026 N F, N F, M M
5 Cambay Star 320 M Coast 19-6 S Hassam
8 Kohinur 3240 Karachi 18-6 T Morrison
10/11 Kifuku Maru 4250 Karachi 21-6 O S K

PRINCES DOCK

A Jaladuta 3869 Karachi via Beci Bunder 22-6 Scindia S N
C/R Jalavihar 3381 Rangoon 26-6 Scindia S N
K Varela 1926 N F N F, M M
N/O Jalamani 2348 N F, N F, Scindia

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Rajputana 8-7-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 24-6-37 P and O
Cathay 1-7-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Elysia 21-6-37 Anchor Line
City of Barcelona 24-6-37 K Nixon

FROM NEW YORK

New Orleans 25-6-37 L Edward
Pres Garfield 24-6-37 F F Campbell

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 19-6-37 P and O

FROM TRIESTE

Dandolo 20-6-37 L Triestino

FROM HAMBURG

Trautenfels 28-6-37 L Edwards

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokiwa Maru 15-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Italy Maru 19-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Calcutta Maru 25-6-37 N Y
Anyo Maru 29-6-37 N Y K
Mirzapore 25-6-37 P and O
Corfu 25-6-37 P and O

FROM BASRA

Vasna 19-6-37 M M
Varsova 26-6-37 M M
Sankura 24-6-37 M M
Gloria Stella 24-6-37 L Triestino

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 21-6-37 J Finlay

FROM GENOA

Alberto Treves 23-6-37 L Triestino

FROM JAVA

Silverbeech 20-6-37 Volkart Bros

FROM JEDDAH

Alavi 19-6-37 Turner Morrison

FROM KARACHI

Rotenfels 22-6-37 L Edwards

FROM BASSEIN

Jalayamuna 26-6-37 Scindia Steam
Surada 22-6-37 M M
Winkfield 27-6-37 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalarashmi 22-6-37 Scindia S N
Gambada 25-6-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 26-6-37 M M

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Mooltan 19-6-37 P and O
Corfu 26-6-37 P and O
Chitral 3-7-37 P and O
Naldera 10-7-37 S S N
Maloja 17-7-37 P and O
Carthage 24-7-36 P and O

FOR HAMBURG

Kandelfels 20-6-37 L Edward

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Cantenbury 7-7-37 K N
Elysia 14-7-37 Anchor Line

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 1-7-37 P and O

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 25-6-37 F F Campbell
City of Hankow 19-6-37 F F Campbell
Silverbeech 21-6-37 Volkart Bros
Pres Hayes 9-7-37 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 23-7-37 F F Campbell

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Soudan 21-6-37 P and O
Kifuku Maru 24-6-37 O S K
Tokiwa Maru 24-6-37 N Y K
Corfu 26-6-37 P and O
Kaisar-i-Hind 26-6-37 P and O

FOR BASRA

Bankura 29-6-37 M M
Bandra 23-6-37 M M
Baroda 22-6-37 M M
Varela 24-6-37 M M
Varsova 1-7-37 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 22-6-37 Turner Morrison

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 7-7-37 M M
Takliwa 22-6-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Kandelfels 18-6-37 L Edwards

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Antonietta Costa 18-6-37
S S Jaladuta 18-6-37
S S Cambay Star 18-6-37
S S Kalavati 19-6-37

EXPORTS

S S Kifuku Maru for Osaka: 150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Moji: 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Yokkaichi: 50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Kobe: 30 tons scrap iron G Gabriel

S S Soudan for Hongkong: 25 bags uplet D Manoharlal; 24 bags fish maws R Dhanji; 25 bags shark fins R Dhanji; 111 bales cotton grey yarn David Sassoon

For hSanghai:: 50 bags sandal wood S Nowroji

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 30 bales goat skins D Abraham

For Toronto: 14 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie

For Glasgow: 50 bales raw wool D Abraham; 1200 bags barley M Mackenzie

For Manchester: 55 bales cotton waste oily M Narotamdas

S S New Orleans for New York: 1200 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas

S S Tokiwa Maru for Osaka: 16 tons scrap iron Ali Bros; 100 tons scrap iron Faiz

For Kobe: 60 tons iron scrap C Manilal

For Yokohama: 185 tons scrap iron Ali Bros; 110 tons scrap iron C Manilal.

IMPORTS

S S Pres Van Buren Agents F F Campbell from San Francisco: 410 dms lubg oil; 60 cases cud asparagus; 70 cases cud fruit; 32 cases cud prunes; 46 cases cud peaches; 32 cases auto batteries; 400 bales cotton; 25 cases dried apricots; 26 cases drugs.

From Singapore: 1052 bags betelnuts; 800 bags sago flour; 175 bundles pide apples; 645 bundles rattan; 60 bags damar batu.

From Los Angles: 360 bales cotton; 200 bags borax; 38 cases cosmatics; 30 cases cud sardines.

From Kobe: 52 cases art silk yarn; 26 cases rayon yarn; 16 cases weaving machy; 50 cases cotton yarn;

From Shanghai: 200 bags green beans, 39 cases silk yarn; 27 drums wood oil; 41 chests green tea

From Hongkong: 77 cases cud salmon.

From Penang: 25 slabs tin; 30 cases gum; 30 bags betelnuts

S S Laconia Agents L Triestino from Genoa: 26 cases outer rings for bearings of a shaft; 65 bottles quicksilver; 95 cases spun silk yarn; 56 bales paper; 100 cases school slates; 22 cases quicksilver salts; 679 cases rayon yarns; 40 cases white lead; 20 cases umbrella ribs; 50 cases olive oil.

From Leghorn: 517 pcs marble slabs; 1500 pieces marble tiles; 40 bags lithopone; 37 bales cotton and woollen rugs; 50 casks red lead; 2880 pieces marbles; 480 bags marble spalls

From Cotania: 130 bags premice stones.

S S Ranpura Agents M Mackenzie from Kobe: 10 bales silk yarn

From Singapore: 100 bundles sandalwood; 50 cases pine apples; 35 cases component parts of rubber fittings.

From Shanghai: 24 cases silk piecegoods; 16 cases silk and art silk mixed piecegoods; 57 cases raw silk; 34 chests green tea.

From Canton: 150 bales raw silk; 13 cases silk piecegoods.

From Hongkong: 25 cases cud salmon; 50 cases macaroni.

S S Clan Murray Agents James Finlay from Liverpool: 182 cases c p goods; 23 cases ctn fents; 67 cases ctn yarn; 96 bundles conduct tubing; 42 dms sodium sulphide; 134 drums lubg oil; 50 rolls wire netting; 50 kegs hyposulphite of soda; 56 bundles pich; 25 loose stl tyres; 30 bundles coach springs, 28 drums cresote oil; 50 drums per chloride lump; 44 bags i hoops; 48 cases oil engine; 115 bags tiles; 55 cases c i valves; 500 bundles cycle rims; 448 bundles m s circles; 113 bundles spring steel 166 bundles black steel circles; 50 bris lubg grease; 70 basketted Dennjohns 40 per cent formaldehyde; 25 loo stl bars; 600 bundles steel strip; 44 cases window glass; 257 nos. earthenware troughs; 92 drums silicate of soda; 128 cases soap powder; 132 cases soap 600 dms flaked caustic soda; 6139 bags soda ash; 1200 kegs bicarb soda; 25 cases decrose powder 300 drums solid caustic soda; 152 loo c i pipes; 216 drums bleaching powder; 265 drums varnish; 70 cases spg machinery; 189 bales old newspaper; 83 cases w i tubing; 118 bdls sprinklers and fittings; 192 drums aniline dye; 56 drums brenthol.

From Swan Sea: 1375 bales copper sheets; 3067 bundles g c sheets; 100 bags zinc oxide; 760 boxes tin plates; 107 loo steel tubes; 175 bundles y m sheets; 125 bundles galvd plain sheets.

From Newport: 296 cases sleeper kegs, 68 bundles steel bars; 50 boxes tin plates; 406 bundles black sheets; 66 bundles galvd corr sheets; 222 bundles m s hoops.

From Glasgow: 101 cases cottons; 615 cases whisky; 37 cases oats; 321 bags nails; 20 drums chronic acid; 50 agio tubes; 684 packages sewing machines and parts; 25 drums malt extract; 200 bales old newspapers; 517 cases belts and nuts; 150 loo c i cisterns; 1357 cases beer; 115 cases bottled ale; 220 pcs sanitary earthenware; 30 loo c i slice valves; 29 cases stout; 100 barrels pitch; 100 bags fire clay; 255 loose c i flanged pipes and fittings; 25 cases m s angles; 400 loose steel angles.

S S Naringa Agents M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 22275 bags rice; 46 cos teak planks; 15166 pieces teak scantlings; 215 pieces teak squares; 1160 cos gurjan bottom boards; 172 casks wax; 606 bars pig lead; 150 cases safety matches.

From Tuticorin: 38 bales cotton yarn, 156 bales mats; 43 bags cardamoms

From Cochin: 47 cases rubber; 168 bundles coir rope; 91 bundles coir yarn, 40 bags potatoes; 12 sheets black tea.

From Colombo: 100 bags peas; 101 cases dried milk powder; 30 cas e skim milk powder; 145 casks tallow; 28 casks dripping; 31 bales scoured wool.

Spot Houses Buy Cotton In New York

Complaints Of Boll-Weevil

BETTER RESISTANCE TO BEAR PRESSURE

BOMBAY: June 19.

The New York Cotton Futures Market is showing better resistance to Bear pressure. Recent Labour developments of Steel Works continued favourable, but weather reports dominating influence. There are reports of damage by boll-weevil.

Bombay, June 19.

On Friday the New York Cotton futures market opened steady but was inactive with operations chiefly confined to local and July liquidation and exchanging.

Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade buying and then eased in sympathy with wheat but offers were small. The market later became steadier. Spot demand was slow and textile dull. Finally spot houses buying appeared and the tone of the market at the close was very steady.

October delivery opened at a rise of 4 points at 12.11. Under scattered liquidation prices declined 7 points from the opening level and October was quoted 12.04 which was the lowest level. Later on there was active buying and prices advanced 9 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 12.13 which was the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 2 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points at 12.56c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of one point. Spot Cotton prices were raised 4 points at 12.38c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet at a rise of 6 points. There was scattered buying on firm overseas advices but July delivery met further liquidation. Later on there was long liquidation on favourable weather but trade calling absorbed offerings. The market closed at a rise of one to six points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 2 points at 6.92 d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTUN.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was fairly steady with a buying. Sakels futures advanced 5 points and Uppers closed 2 to 4 points up.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was fairly active with improved buying. Sakels futures advanced 18 points and Ashmouni futures registered a substantial rise of 117 to 19 points.

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Cloth.—There are indications that India is livening up again. Calcutta in particular is reported to have small stocks of Lancashire goods and it is believed that a more healthy business is banking up. Dhoties, light bleaching cloths and fancies have been booked some of which are for delivery into next year and negotiations for large quantities are now proceeding.

Bombay has made purchases of printed sarries and have also given out orders for miscellaneous goods. Demand from Karachi has centred principally around light whites, prints and fancies and some useful lots of dyed fancies have gone through for Madras, Amritsar and Delhi. The price problem has proved a handicap in doing business. Dealers are trying to buy on the basis of purchases made several months ago but producers have improved their position substantially since then and now want higher prices.

A persistent demand for printed goods has come along from Java and Singapur. Apart from one or two good lines of heavy bleaching cloth Egypt has lent poor support. Only minor transactions in fine cloths, heavy printed goods and greys has been fixed up for Continental countries

YARN.

The spinning branch has had a quiet week. American yarns have been tested freely but there has not been any eagerness to buy and sales have been in small weights. There is an impression amongst spinners that a fair amount of cloth remains uncovered and that manufacturers are looking for lower values. Some spinners report that the delivery problem is becoming still more acute and that it is yet not easy to satisfy consumers.

Demand for most qualities of Egyptian yarn has been erratic. Good weights of specialities have been sold but ordinary manufacturing qualities have dragged. Some good weights of hosiery yarn have been sold.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (1-57 p.m.)	12.13+06
N. Y. October Lowest (10-22 a.m.)	12.04—03
Liverpool October Highest	6.78+09
Liverpool October Lowest	6.74+05

Weather over U. S. Cotton Belt.—Eastern:—Partly scattered showers. Central:—Partly cloudy. Western:—Partly cloudy.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Advance owing to the covering of "Bear" sales and less favourable weather reports. Strike prospects more hopeful in the United States of America.

Liverpool.—Market steady. Improved on American strike news. Declined slightly on lower New York prices Business small and weather map good.

Liverpool.—Trading conditions continue. Upturns difficult to sustain with crop accounts very favourable. Market looks like remaining mainly on weather affair for some weeks.

New York.—Market showing better resistance to bear pressure and July liquidation. Recent developments labour situation construed favourable out weather and crop reports dominating influence. Complaints increased weevil activities beginning to attract attention.

New York.—Scattered trade demand on excess of rains in Central and Eastern belt and weevil complaints in Georgia.

New York.—Recommend buying. Think liquidation has spent its force. Reports of damage by Boll-weevil. Bears buying.

New York.—Trade buying moderately. No pressure to sell. Weather favourable for boll weevil activity. Prefer buying new crop on any decline.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 19.

July	11.94
October	12.01
December	11.99
January	12.01
March	12.05
May	12.12
Middling Spot	12.14

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, June 19

July	11.88
October	12.02
December	12.07
Midling Spot	12.28

New York 11 a.m. Ranges: Closed. Noon Call: Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, June 19.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, June 19.

June	6.74
July	6.77
August	6.72
September	6.80
October	6.80
November	6.77
December	6.77
January	6.77
February	6.78
March	6.80
April	6.81
May	6.82
June	6.82
July	6.82
Middling Spot	6.94
10-12 a.m. Quotations:—	
July	6.75
October	6.77

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, June 19.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis:	
June	9.58
July	9.65
August	9.65
September	9.60
F.G.F. Spot	10.10

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 19.

BROACH (Good Staple):	
Fully Good	5.87
Fine	6.02
Superfine	6.17
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):	
Fine	5.77
Superfine	5.92
Choice	6 07
BENGAL:	
Good	4.72
Fully Good	4.82
Fine	4.97

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE
London, June 19.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate: unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate: unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate: unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate: unchanged.

Interest day to day loan: unchanged.

Interest 7 days' market loan: unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, June 19.

T.T London on:—

New York	4.93.88
Paris	110.89
Berlin	12.31-1/4
Madrid	87.00
Amsterdam	8.96-31/16
Brussels	20.25
Milan	93.82
Berne	21.53-7/8
Prague	141.75

LONDON SEEDS
London, June 19.

Linsed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. ton: June sellers £12-7-6.

Linseed. Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton: June|July sellers £14-5-0.

Linseed. Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton: June|July sellers £15-6-3.

Rapseed Toria Hull|Con't, c.i.f. ton: June|July sellers £14-15-0.

Castorseed. Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton: June|July sellers £13-17-6.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 19.

Following a small rise of 2 points in New York Cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 227/4 for Broach J/A, delivery and after declining to Rs. 226/8 on scattered realising prices improved to Rs. 227 on renewed buying. The undertone of the market was good and we look for further improvement.

Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of 4 points and the local market ruled steady with Broach quoted Rs. 227. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	227 8 0
Broach A/M	233 4 0
Oomra July	220 0 0
Oomra D/J	213 0 0
Bengal July	191 0 0
Bengal D/J	178 12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 19

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		197	194	191	188
Punjab		197	194	191	188
Oomra No. 3	226	223	220	217	
C P No. 1	239	236	233	230	
C P No. 2	230	227	224	221	
Broach No. 2		233	230	227	224
Punjab Ame		245	242	239	236
Surat		293	290	287	284
Rajpipla		288	285	282	279
Navsari		303	300	297	294

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 19

Bengal Superfine	198/200
Bengal Fine	194/196
C P 1	224/26
C P 2	219/21
Arvi	219/21
Ellichpur	217/19
Berar	214/17
Khamgaon	214/17
Mulkapur	212/14
Khandesh	207/11
Jalna Sailu	207/11
Burwah Sanavad	214/17
Mathia	184/89
Broach Fine	227/32
Punjab American	227/34
Punjab 289F	297/307
Jagadia Ankleshwar	267/69
Surat	277/82
Navsari	301/304
Kampala	417/19

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 19 Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh		205,534
Central India	112	333,299
Barsi and Nagar	143	173,715
Hyderabad Gaorani	52	101,246
Berar	610	577,355
Central Provinces		113,803
Total Oomras	917	1,504,952
Dholera	935	145,371
N W Provinces	54	9,750
Rajputana	446	93,311
Sind Punjab	622	332,906
Broach	470	339,566
Coompta and Dharwar		62,418
Westerns Northerns	215	37,293
Cocoanada		453
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		15,309
Persian		14
American		13,732
Egyptian and African	3,950	359,151
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		22
Total	7,609	2,224,343

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 17th June

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe		437,510
Japan and China	4,250	1,369,258
Coast Ports		32,102
Up-country by Rail		225,677
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		7,741
Total	4,250	2,072,568

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-35
Receipts to date 18-6-37	6757000	7009000
Receipts yesterday 18-6-37	3000	5000
Exports to date 18-6-37	5500000	5993000
Stock at Ports 18-6-37	1266000	1484000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-6-37	996000	1462000
Stock at Liverpool 18-6-37	913000	706000
Visible Supply 18-6-37	3564000	4024000
Quantity in sight 18-6-37	12861000	12177000
Quantity out of sight 18-6-37	12549000	11259000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 17th June	3,533
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,916,739
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,780,204
Increase	136,535

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
July 177 October 180 at Cross Rate 4.93 15/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1937 226/8—Liverpool July 6.72 Rs. 66 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 232/4—Liverpool May 1938 6.77 Rs. 62 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1937 226/8—New York July 12.06 Rs. 45 at Cross Rate 4.93 15/16.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 232/4—New York May 12.23 Rs. 43 at Cross Rate 4.93 15/16

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 19.

June	179.30+290
August	271.80+370
December	264.60+360

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 19.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged. London-Paris Exchange rate was one point down at 110.89 and Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.93 15/16. Lonoon silver prices advanced 1/8d. to 19 15/16 India and Speculators bought. Offerings small. At the close buyers were at fixed prices but sellers asked 1/16d. above fixed prices. Montreal silver futures advanced 25 to 55 points. The local market was fairly steady with short covering but the turnover was limited.

GOLD

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 11 6
Jeth	34 11 0
Ashad	34 8 3

SILVER

Ready	51 11 0
Jeth	51 12 0
Ashad	51 14 0

LONDON SILVER
London, June 19.

Spot	19-15|16
Forward	19-15|16

LONDON GOLD.
London, June 19.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7|0|6-1|2

London Silver Outlook

London, June 17

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that the market has shown a distinctly weaker undertone. India has been a keen seller and the only support has been from American Commercial Institutions for shipment to New York. With the bull position considerably reduced and American support appearing around this level, no further fall is looked for."—Reuter.

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, June 18.

June	44.95+25
July	44.95+55
September	44.90+25

Gold Exports

Bombay, June 19

Bar gold and sovereigns collectively valued at Rs. 40,99,248 were exported from Bombay for Europe and America by the P and O mail steamer 'Mooltan' on Saturday.

There were six consignments on board the 'Mooltan' of the following description:—Sovereigns valued Rs. 21,680 for Aden; bar gold valued Rs. 9,24,629 and Rs. 2,45,665 for London; bar gold worth Rs. 23,10,359, Rs. 3,10,725 and Rs. 2,86,210 for London optional New York, Paris and Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 2,98,57,84,306.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 19

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£53-12-6
Standard copper 3 months	£53-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£62-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 42-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 54-8-0

Tone: Steady.

LONDON METALS

London, June 18.

Copper	£53 5 0
Copper double options	£6 0 0
Copper single options	£3 0 0
Spelter	£20 5 0
Spelter double options	£3 0 0
Spelter single options	£1 10 0
Leady	£21 7 6
Tin	£246 10 0

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, June 19

Light rains in Eastern and Central Belts and Arkansas. Forecast: Western Belt generally fair all balance entire Belt partly cloudy.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, June 19

Yesterday Liverpool wheat prices declined on realising and larger private crop estimates in U. S. A. influenced selling in Chicago and Winnipeg. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and quotations were as under:—

Linseed	September	8	0 9
Linseed	May	7	15 9
Wheat	September	5	6 0
Wheat	January	5	8 9
Wheat	May	5	6 6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 18

July	£14-11-3

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 18

July	102 5/8d.
October	99 7/8d.
December	99 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 18

July	del 1.08 3/4
September	del 1.08 5/8
December	del 1.10 1/4

New York Sugar

New York, June 18

September	2.52—2
December	2.55—1
March	2.43—2
May	2.47—1

LONDON LINSEED OIL
London, June 19.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt: June sellers 28|10-1|2.

Linseed Oil. naked London, per cwt: Sept|Dec. sellers 28|10-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 19.

2 3/4 per cent	1948/52 99/14
3 per cent	1951/54 100/14
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 102/14
3 1/2 per cent	G P N Cash 95/9
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 Loan 105/8
4 per cent	1943 Bonds 106/14
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 110/2
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 117/4
3 per cent	U P Bonds 96/8
5 per cent	1939/44 105/2
5 per cent	1940/43 107/12
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 Loan 105/8

TAX FREES

5 per cent	1945/55 119/7
4 per cent	1953/63 111/8
5 1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 104/12
5 per cent	1935 Mysore 122/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent	B P T 1974 107/8
4 per cent	M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent	M Deb 1949 117/4
5 per cent	1954 129/8
6 per cent	K P I 1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent	B I T 1937 101

The market was steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 18

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 //32

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 269 1/4
Bank's buying T T 267

PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T 830
Bank's buying T T 845

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 77 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 67

HUNGKUNG:—
Bank's selling D D 83

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 81 1/8

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN:—
Bank's selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.93 7/8 18th instant
Japan/London 1/1 31/32 19th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 19th instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 15/32 19th instant.
Java/London 8.95 3/4 19th instant.
London/Paris 110.89 18th instant.
London/Belgium 29.24 1/2 18th instant
London/Switzerland 21.54 1/2 18th instant.
London/Berlin 12.31 1/4 18th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 18th instant.
London/New York 4.93 7/8 18th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.98 18th instant.
London/Italy 93.82 18th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 17th instant.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 18th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 17th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 18th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 17th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 18th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 17th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 18th instant
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 17th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 23/32 per cent 18th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 17th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 18th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady

SCHEDULED BANKS

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act, as at the close of business on Friday, the 11th June 1937.

1. Demand Liabilities:—	
(a) In India	128,76,24,000
(b) In Burma	5,86,64,000
2. Time Liabilities:+	
(a) In India	102,86,69,000
(b) In Burma	4,37,89,000
3. Cash:—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes:—	
(a) In India	5,41,50,000
(b) In Burma	4,92,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	17,000
(b) In Burma	21,08,000
(iii) Rupee Coin:—	
(a) In India	55,66,000
(b) In Burma	1,50,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin:—	
(a) In India	19,31,000
(b) In Burma	72,000
4. Balances with the Reserve Bank	24,32,03,000
5. Advances:—	
(a) In Idnia	115,12,36,000
(b) In Burma	5,84,61,000
6. Bills Discounted:—	
(a) In India	6,75,64,000
(b) In Burma	23,95,000

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following quotations from London under date 18-6-37:

John Brown	25
Cammell Laird	12/7 1/2
Swan Hunter	29/3
O K Bazar 'B'	40
Petaling	24/6
Anglo Alpha	7
Alpha	40
Gopeng	2/3
Associated Manganese	8
Whitehead Iron and Steel	£7
British Elec Traction defd	1420
British Oxygen	£5
Boots Pure Drug	51/3
Clan Lines	£8 3/4

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 18.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb sellers 9 13/16

Steady Rise In Steels

COTTON MILL SHARES LOOK UP

General Active Buying And Scarcity Of Contracts

BOMBAY: June 19.

The local Share Bazar ruled firm to-day on active buying by Professional Operators.

There was a scarcity of sellers and Tata Steel shares registered a sharp rise.

The improvement in Steel shares influenced general buying in other sections. Cotton Mill shares were firm with an impressive demand. Bombay Burmas and Tata Power shares also firmed up.

The local market was well liquidated and naturally with some short interest near the bottom, the technical situation of the market was sound.

French political advices were discouraging, but the market took no notice and it is generally believed that the present rise will be carried further in the near future.

Outside business still continues small but steadier markets there will be some investment demand.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 19.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	296 4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	905 0
100 CENTURY	183 12
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	263 12
100 COLABA (Rs. 5)	183 12
100 Cooria	107 8
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	360 0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0 6 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	134 6
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	182 8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1650 0

GENERAL MEETING OF SHARE BROKERS

The general meeting of the share brokers will be held on the 23rd instant. The market will open 15 minutes after the termination of the meeting.

100 Indore	50 10
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	81 4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	320 0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	565 0
100 Madras United	11 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	905 0
250 Model	50 10
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	110 0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	233 12
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42 8
100 Phoenix (10)	250 0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs 2)	62 8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2000 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-8)	88 12
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	242 8
100 Swan (nil)	104 6
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1.325 0
1000 Western (Rs. 40)	805 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8	111 4
25-50 Central (As. 12)	32 4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1535 0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	377 8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	136 4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127 8
5 Union (As. 4)	5-9-6
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	151 4
10 BUNDI (Rs. 10)	38 2
100 Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	180 0
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	130 10
160 INDIAN (Rs 24)	487 8
40 Katni Def	2150 0
100 KATNI ORD (Rs. 10)	370 0
75 Okha (Rs. 12)	281 8
10 PUNJAB (As 12)	27 6
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	481 4
70 United (Rs. 5)	146 0
INSURANCE	
80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1005 0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15 0
15-75 New India (Rs. 4)	42 14
20 Mercantile	55 0
200 Oriental (125)	5200 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 12
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	172 8
1,000 Andhra Valley (Rs. 45)	1660 0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13 8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	150 0
100 B'Bay SUB.	182 8
10 Broach	13 3
100 Karachi (4)	277 8
100 Poona (4)	285 1
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	208 12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	177 8
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1,395 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	932 3
100 C. Province	96 4
100 Dhond Baramati	97 0
100 Gujarat	93 8
100 Mandra Bhcn	97 4
100 Pachora Jamner	94 8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	101 0
500 Tapti Valley	768 12
MININGS	
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	62 0
30 TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1,470 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 7-8)	334 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	311 4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 107)	164 6
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs 40)	900 0
250 BOM STEAM (Rs 13-12)	275 0
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	693 12
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	228 12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5 0
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	113 12
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11 2
2sh. Indian Copper	3 1
10 Indian I and Steel	41 0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	135 0
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	40 8
100 I Radio Defd (12)	590 0
100 I Radio Ord (15)	530 0
1,000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	606 4
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	26 14
30 PREMIER CON.	89-8
25 Tata Oil (nil)	27 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1545 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	300 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 19.

Bombay Dyeing (886/4) 883 898 895 903 900 907 905
Century (178/12) 178 187 186 188
Central India (256/14) 255 266 263
Kohinoor (308/12) 307 317 315 322 318 321 319 329
New Great (223/12) 222 229 227 233
Simplex (85) 84 88
Swadeshi (235) 235 242
Bundi (37/12) 37/8 38/4
I. Cement (482/8) 480 487 485 488 487
Punjab (27/6) 27/8
Shahabad (475/10) 475 481
Andhra (1657/8) 1660
Tata Hydro (176/14) 176 177/8
Tata Power (1382/8) 1380 1377 1390 1395 1391 1395
Tram. Ord. (150) 150
T. Steel Dfd. (1410) 1405 1395 1427 1417 1447 1442 1472 1455 1467 1455 1470
T. Steel Ord. (324) 323 326 325 328 333 331 335 334
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (164/8) 164/8
Bellapur (160/10) 160 163 162 164
B. Steam (272/8) 271 275
B. Burma (672/8) 671 670 690 685 686 692 693

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 18.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations from the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Del.
Amr. Gas and Electric	32
Ame. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	45
Amr. Super Power	1 1/2
Electric P and O Light	17
Electric Bond Common	15
Electric Bond 5 del Pfd.	58
Northern S. Power A	8
American Tel. and Tel.	164 3/4
Western Union Telg	54
Canadian Pacific Rly.	12
Erie Rly.	15
New York Central Rly.	39 1/2
Pennsylvania Rly.	37
Southern Pacific Rly.	48
Union Pacific Rly.	129
United Gas 7 per cent Pfd.	95
Bethelehem Steel	81
Crucible Steel	90
National Steel	77
United S. Steel	98
Amr. Car Foundry	50
Amr. Rolling Mills	34
Youngstown Sheet	79
Anaconda Copper Mining	51
Int. Nickel of Canada	58 1/2
Chrysler	101
General Motors	50 1/4
Packard Motor	9
General Electric	52 3/4
Barnsdall Oil	26
Socony Oil	19 1/2
St. Oil of N. J.	66
Amr. Tob B.	77
Chase Bank	49 1/2
National City Bank	42 1/2
Amerex	25 1/4
United S. Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	132

Market steady; selling pressure much less and market should improve next week. Turnover 690,000 shares. Carloadings up 67720 units.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 18

SAKELS—	
July	17.83+08
November	18.10+08
ASHMOUNI—	
June	17.00+17
August	15.46+44
December	14.34+19
GIZA—	
July	16.23+28
November	16.52+24

LONDON PRODUCE
London, June 19.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels: Unquoted.

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: May|June sellers 43|9.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels: June sellers 43|6.

London, June 19.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb: Sellers 9-13|16.

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, June 19.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality): 9-1/4.

7 p. c. Bom. Tram (TF.)	85-0
5 p. c. Central India (T.F.)	507 8
7 p.c Katni 1st	138 2
7 p.c Katni 2nd (T. F.)	146 4
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	12 0
6½ p.c. Prem Const 1st	102 0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	99 8
7 p.c Tata Hydro	153 12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1547 8
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	190 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	650 0
DEBENTURES	
3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101 0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109 8
4 p.c Bom Telephone	51 12
7 p.c Sholapur	81 4
8 p.c Tata Hydro	110 0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

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"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE," SUNDAY EDITION:

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Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
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FOREIGN:
Yearly ..... Rs. 15
Half-yearly ..... Rs. 8

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

REGD. NO.. B. 1065

SUBSCRIPTION RATE
"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE," Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22037.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0
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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1937

Chamars Conference

Aspiring Souls Full Of Love For Service

Dare Any One Say That They Are Untouchable? Asks Dr. Kurtkoti

POONA, June 19.

"These smiling and earnest faces I see all round me, dare any one say that they are untouchable? There is not the least sign of untouchability but only of aspiring souls full of love for their 'Dharma' and eager for service" observed Jagad Guru Shankaracharya (Doctor Kurtkoti) opening the Bombay Presidency Charmakar (leather workers) Conference held here this evening.

The conference was attended by nearly 150 delegates from all parts of the presidency.

Dr. Kurtkoti exhorted the Hindus to sink their differences of caste, creed, language and province and think in terms of the Hindu only, without qualification or reservation. The distinction of being Hindu should suffice and there was no need for any denominational description or subdivisional designation.

Dr. Kurtkoti concluded that the radical remedy of unity of purpose and action was needed for the whole Hindu body-politic ravaged by the dread disease of disunity and disorganisation.

Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar, a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly then delivered his presidential address.—A. P.

Harijan Leader's Tribute To Gandhiji

Charmakar Conference President Says They Cannot Forget Mahatma's Services

POONA, June 18.

In his presidential address delivered at the Bombay Presidency Charmakar Conference which opened at Poona to-day Mr. Narayanrao S. Kajrolkar, a Harijan leader of Bombay, referred to the age-long sufferings of the community at the hands of the Caste Hindus and stressed the need of the Chambhar community organising themselves and putting forward a bold front in eradicating this evil which has reduced the community to the standard of slaves.

He preferred to remain within the Hindu fold and get all the concessions from the Caste Hindus for the amelioration of Untouchables in social, political, economical and educational aspects.

No Faith In Conversion

"I do not believe" he said, "in Dr. Ambedkar's conversion move, knowing as I do that this will not remedy the evil of untouchability nor raise the social status of Harijans irrespective of what new faith they embrace, and the only course he suggested is to fight out and break through the shackles of oppression and exploitation by means of education and abrogation of class distinction within the community itself.

Leather Industry

Eulogising glorious aspects of the leather industry in which the majority of the members of the community are engaged, Mr. Kajrolkar said that this industry which ranks third in the industrial life of the country serves a very useful purpose and plays an important part in the national life. We serve both the rich and the poor and hence it is no degradation nor shame to maintain the trade. This trade has a far-reaching outlook and should we improve it on modern lines it will develop immensely benefiting the community and the public. He felt that Government would realise the importance of the industry and give every encouragement to it by opening tanning schools and providing scholarships and prizes thus giving the industry an impetus to grow and expand.

Need For Education

Emphasising the need for education, Mr. Kajrolkar said that if other communities have reached an advanced stage in social and economical field, it is through education and not by birth. I can adduce several instances in our own community of men who have earned reputation and bettered their economic position through education.

Exhorting the community to give their children education

MR. KAJROLKAR.

Mr. Kajrolkar contended that if the community has been looked upon as a low class, it is neither for their occupation or profession, nor for their birth as untouchables, but for the prevalent illiteracy. Through education, he said, we can attain better advancement in social, political, economical and industrial fields than by mere agitation.

Let education, therefore, be the chief artillery of our fight for freedom from social bondage and economical uplift.

He exhorted the rich of the community to give their children higher education so that the official positions hitherto unacquired by the community may be attained. and to organise funds for the education of poor children in the community.

Tracing the history of Untouchability, Mr. Kajrolkar paid a glowing tribute to the efforts of pioneer social reformers. While these pioneers started the work of reforming it was one sided, but later this movement became stronger by the co-operation of Caste Hindu Social Workers with our own.

Gandhiji's Services

It should not be forgotten that Mahatma Gandhi ranks in the forefront in that he converted the movement into that of national importance by having a resolution in this connection passed at the open Session of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta in 1917. Not only that he took so keen an interest in the uplift of Harijans that he founded the Harijan Sevak Sangh and collected funds for the education of Harijan children by touring the country whereby thousands of Harijan children are being benefited in education. The services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi to the Harijan community are so great that they will remain as a perpetual monument.

How can we and our future generations forget that Poona Pact which gave us 148 seats as against 70 seats offered by the Government under separate electorate, and also establishing joint electorates with reservation of seats for us whereby a mutual contact between upper and lower Hindus has been established?

We know that Mahatma Gandhi alone is responsible for the Poona Pact by his memorable fast whereby our political status has been immensely elevated.

Bright Future In Store

Though a bright future appears in store for the so-called untouchables, unfortunately, they seem divided and as ill-luck would have it, Dr. Ambedkar himself seems to be interested only in the protection of the rights of the Mahar community.

Party For All Harijans

Thus necessity being the mother of invention, the Charmakars were compelled to start their own political party under the name of the Independent Nationalist Harijan Party for the preservation of all the untouchables.

The distinction of this party, lies in the fact that it does not guard the interests of Mahars alone at the cost of the other depressed communities, as is being done by the Independent Labour Party of Dr. Ambedkar.

Our movements social, economic and political, require us to build up an united Charmakar Samaj of the various sub-castes amongst the Charmakars themselves. It would not be out of place to expect a helping hand from the Caste Hindus in our honest efforts to stand on our own legs. It is our conviction that our salvation lies in the joint efforts of the Caste Hindus and our own selves. May we then hope the Caste Hindus to bear their own part in this fight?

BRAHMAPUTRA IN FLOODS

Considerable Damage Caused To Standing Crops In Assam

DIBRUGARH (Assam) June 19.

Dibrugarh which is experiencing a continuous rainfall for the last seven days, is threatened with a severe flood.

The water in the Brahmaputra has risen by four feet within the last 24 hours and is entering the town through drains and channels. The low-lying parts of the town have been inundated. With the rise in the level, the river has resumed its eroding operations. People have become panic-stricken.

A report from the interior of the district states that considerable damage has been caused to the standing crops owing to the rise in the Brahmaputra.—United Press.

Punjab Editors Agree To Arbitration

LAHORE, June 19.

The Punjab Journalists' Association succeeded in persuading the editors of two local papers, who were fighting a defamation case, to accept arbitration and appointed an agreed arbitrator, namely Lala Khushal Chand, Proprietor of the "Milap" to settle the matter outside court.—A P.

FOR CONGRESS SOLIDARITY

Sind Socialists' Appeal To Leader To Dissolve Party

KARACHI, June 19.

A plea that the Socialist Party be dissolved for the sake of complete solidarity among Congress ranks has been made by eight Socialists, including Mr. Nagendranath Vlyas, Secretary of the Sind Congress Socialist Party, in the course of a letter addressed to Mr. Narein Das Bechar, head of the party in the Province, tendering their resignations from membership of the party. These young politicians are of the opinion that the Congress Socialist Party had had its day.

His attention being drawn to this, Mr. R. K. Shidwa, President of the Karachi District Congress Committee, expressed satisfaction and said: "To-day we are out to achieve Purna Swaraj by fighting the imperialistic policy of the British Government. Once we achieve this there will be no difficulty in deciding the system of government suited to India."—United Press.

INTERPRETATION OF DELHI RESOLUTION

Bengal Appeal To Working Committee To Clarify Congress Position

CALCUTTA June 19.

In view of the fact that different interpretations regarding once acceptance have been given and various statements made on the Delhi resolution of the A. I. C. C. of March 17 and the impression has been created in the public mind that the Congress has drifted from the same resolution, the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee decided at a meeting to-night to request the Congress Working Committee to issue a statement explaining the position of the Congress.

The hunger-strike of Sachin Buxi at the Naini Central Jail was considered and a resolution was adopted requesting the A. I. C. C. to formulate a comprehensive policy of prison reform for adoption by provincial legislatures as also initiate a movement for the early release of political prisoners.

The third resolution protested against the action of the Punjab Government with regard to the trial of Satin Sen and urged the A. I. C. C. to set up all over India an agitation for restoration of public trial to Sen.

The Council further protested against the action of the Government of Bengal prohibiting a meeting of peasants in Sunderbans (24 Parganas District) by promulgating orders under Section 144, thereby banning a lawfully formed organisation of peasantry from functioning.—A. P.

PAID INTEREST ON CONGRESS DEPOSITS

Bajaj Cross-Examined In Defamation Case

WARDHAGANJ, June 18.

In the Jamnalal Bajaj defamation case the complainant Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj when cross-examined said that Messrs. Rachhraj and Company Limited even paid interest on Congress deposits. The Tilak Swaraj Fund balance between 1926 and 1927 was very small. The All-India Congress Committee received one-fourth of the general Tilak Swaraj Fund collections excluding earmarked funds. The total of the all-India share was twelve to fifteen lakhs which were invested in approved banks.

Mr. Kishorial Mashruwalla and Swami Anand had sent the complainant cutting of the defamatory article.—A.P.

MISCHIEVOUS FORGERY

"C. R." On "Wicked Tricks Through Post Office"

MADRAS (By Mail).

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, has issued the following statement to the press:—

I have just met Mr. Konda Venkatappayya who has come all the way from Guntur to meet me in accordance with a letter received by him dated 15th inst. and purporting to have been sent by me. As a matter of fact, I sent no such letter to him and it is a forgery.

It purports to call him for consultation in respect of the personnel of the Ministry to be formed by me. I do not know who is responsible for this mischievous forgery, but it is necessary to warn people that such things are going on.

This letter, it seems, bears my signature in typescript, but purports to bear our Party Secretary Mr. Ramanathan's facsimile signature. I am very sorry that anyone thinks of playing such wicked tricks through the Post Office. As our letters are being censored and seen by other people than the addressees it may be that this forgery was intended as a part of a bigger plot to mislead the authorities and the public as well. —A. P.

MUSLIM MASS CONTACT IN U. P.

Congress Council To Discuss Question Of Funds

ALLAHABAD, June 20.

It is understood that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's original suggestion regarding the holding of the meeting of the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. on June 26 and the following dates was not adopted mainly because it did not suit Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose whose doctors have advised him not to leave Dalhousie until the break of the monsoon had lowered the temperature in the Plains

Inquiries show that leaders of the Provincial Parliamentary parties have not yet been invited to Wardha for discussion of the political situation with the Congress Cabinet.

BUXI'S HUNGER STRIKE ECHO

The meeting of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee commenced at 11 a.m. to-day at Anand Bhuwan. Besides, routine matters, such as election disputes, etc. the Council is expected to consider the situation arising out of Buxi's hunger strike, who is on strike since May 31 as a protest against non-release of political prisoners and detenus.

The Council is likely to review the political situation in the light of recent developments. The question of funds for Muslim Mass Contact work will also be considered.

MUSLIM MASS CONTACT

The Allahabad Muslim Mass Contact Sub-Committee at a meeting held yesterday evening passed a resolution drawing attention of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee to the impending fight in bye-election for Jhansi-cum-Hamirpur-cum-Jalaon (Muslim Rural) between Congress and Muslim League candidates as in the opinion of the Sub-Committee the result of the bye-election is likely to affect the Congress work among the Muslim masses.—A. P.

"SIYASAT" DEPOSIT FORFEITED

LAHORE, June 19.

A security of Rs. 4,000 deposited by the "Siyasat," an Urdu daily and the press wherein the paper is printed, was forfeited by the Punjab Government to-day for articles appearing in a recent issue of the paper criticising the Government and making alleged personal aspersions on the Punjab Premier. A new declaration is to be filed within ten days.

A meeting of the local Journalists' Association held this evening passed a resolution condemning the forfeiture and characterising the action of the Government as "a deliberate attempt to suppress the liberty of the Press."—United Press.

PROBLEM OF S. AFRICAN NATIVES

Imperial Responsibility Is All Tall Talk

John Harris, of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society, writes in "Manchester Guardian":

Sir,—Mr. C. F. Andrews truly says that the vital South African issue—I venture to assert the vital African issue—is the question of Imperial responsibility for the natvie inhabitants under the rapidly developing Governments. If the public in this country could have relied upon the carrying out of the spirit of understanding that have been reached the problem would have been less vital. Take the astonishing position of the native franchise of South Africa. In the Treaty of Vereeniging it was provided that the granting of the franchise to the natives should be held over until after the ex-Republics had been granted representative institutions. At the time the plain reading of this was that there had been a "gentleman's agreement," that the retention of the Cape franchise in the South African Constitution, coupled with the clause in the Vereeniging Treaty, means that the franchise would be extended northwards in the spirit of the Cecil Rhodes principle of "equal rights for all civilised men south of the Zambesi."

FRANCHISE FOR NATIVES

This was, if I recollect correctly, the view of Sir Charles Dilke, for in a talk we had immediately before his death he emphasised to me the enormous importance of having retained the franchise for the natives of the Cape in the South African Constitution, and he describes the efforts in this direction as constituting "the hardest fight of my life." Dilke took the view which Lord Crewe took at the time, when it was hinted to him that there was a danger of the franchise being taken away from the natives even in the Cape, and the words of Lord Crewe are well worth quoting to-day:

It is not too much to say that the disfranchisement of a class who had held this power of voting so long would be viewed here with very deep disappointment. Disfranchisement is always an odious thing in itself, and if it were to be applied in this particular manner I am bound to say that it would assume a somewhat specially odious form.

IMPERIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Surely the sound, constitutional way of meeting the "vital issue" to which reference has been made is to be found in the principle accepted by the House of Commons during the debates on the granting of a Constitution to South Africa (February 28, 1906). It was then laid down that there is an Imperial responsibility for the protection of all races (of the Empire) excluded from equal political rights. This principle was accepted unanimously by the House of Commons, and Mr. Winston Churchill, on behalf of the Government of the day, declared that the Government would gladly further the wish of the movers of the resolution and "inscribe it in the journals of the House"! "We accept fully," he said, "the proposition that there is an Imperial responsibility for the protection of native races not represented in legislative assemblies." Indeed, he went farther and said: "I have in former times ..... joined with my hon. and gallant friend Major Seely in asserting, as I hope it may always be in my power to assert, the right of any British subject of any race or any colour, however humble may be his position and however distant the land in which he dwells, to the sympathy and respect of the House of Commons."

If it be argued that the Statute of Westminster overrides the acceptance of this principle by the House of Commons, then surely the logical step is to transfer such an equitable principle as a trust to the Imperial Conference itself.

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS

Alleged Misappropriation Of Famine Money By Govt. Servants

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD, June 18.

Sensational arrests were made yesterday of the Government servants working on the charge of falsification of the muster roll and misappropriation of the famine money.

It is presumed that several other employees are involved and the Special Scarcity Officer is conducting enquiries and more arrests are apprehended to-day.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Dohad-Jhalod Kisan Sangh a resolution was passed at the sad demise of Sjt. Damodar Acharya, Secretary of the Congress Committee and Secretary of the Mirakhedi Peasants' Conference.

At a meeting of the general Board of the Dohad Municipality it was resolved to make primary education compulsory in the 1st, 2nd, and the 3rd wards.

There is sweltering heat and no prospects of rain. Usually it ought to rain by this time but the delay is causing much anxiety.

SAYAJI MILL STRIKE SETTLED

Dismissed Worker Taken Back With Service

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, June 17.

Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi visited the Rural Reconstruction Centre at Kosamba.

Darbar Gopaldas Desai unveiled the statue of Mahatma Gandhi in the room of the Taluka Local Board at Jambusar.

The Karjan Taluka Prajamandal is arranging weekly meetings in different parts of the taluka to explain to the people the aims and objects of Baroda State Prajamandal.

The strike in Sayaji Mill, after 8 days, has been settled. The workers have resumed work and the management has taken back the worker, who was dismissed from service. The mutual understanding has resulted in cordial relationship between the mill-owners and workers.

WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIP OF SERVICE

Tributes Paid To Pioneers At First Anniversary Celebration

POONA, June 19.

Tributes were paid to the pioneer work of Women's Fellowship of Service at a meeting held to celebrate the First Anniversary of the Fellowship, Rani Laxmibai Rajwade presiding.

Speakers included Pandit Kunzru, Dr. R P. Paranjpe and Mrs. McLean.

It was stated that the Fellowship had vindicated itself in a short period and the hope was expressed that it would enlarge its activities.—A. P.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.